FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 31, 1862. [NO. 2339.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE FIGHT BELOW NEWBERN.

Perhaps all the particulars of the late fight below Newbern will never be known, and much will not come to light until the publication of the official documents. We have heretofore put together what reliable persons and rumor have furnished us, without endorsing in full their correctness, for it is evident that the arrangement of the forces was such, and the confusion which ensued after the falling back of the militia, renders it impossible for any one man or a dozen to state definitely what did take place.

Many of the rumored statements already published are found to be entirely incorrect, and we therefore proceed to give such corrections as have come to us. A reliable gentleman in the fight, states that the entrenchments commenced at Fort Thompson, running west across the Railroad to a swamp. We suppose the line of entrenchments was from two and a half to three miles. Our informant says, that beginning at Fort Thompson, our forces were arranged on this line as follows: First, Col. Lee's regiment, second, Col. Sloan's, third, Latham's and Brem's batteries, then Col. Campbell's, then Col. Sinclair's, then the militia, then the gap at the Railroad, without artillery or infantry, then came four companies of Col. Avery's regiment under Lt. Col. Hoke, and then Col. Vance's regiment near the swamp, Capt. Rand's company being on his left, and Capt. Webster's being on the right. This corresponds very nearly with our former statement. The rest of Col. Avery's regiment are supposed to have been in the rear as a reserve, or to have advanced too late to protect the gap at the Railroad. The early and sudden attack of the enemy seems not to have been looked for.

It appears that nearly the whole burden of the fight on the left wing fell on Col. Campbell's reg't, which was gallantly and skillfully met by that experienced and able officer. He nobly sustained his reputation in the old army, and well deserves the reward of true merit. The sequel shows that if Col. Campbell had been put in command at Newbern as Brigadier General, as his rank and reputation as a soldier entitled him, the results of the battle would have been different. Col. C., it appears, received no order to retreat until all the regiments on the left and the Commanding General had left the field. A gentleman informs us who received the information direct, that while this regiment was actively engaged in the trenches, a Yankee regiment passed through the gap at the Railroad, and was entering the trenches at Col. Campbell's right unperceived. Their blue coats led to their discovery, when Col. Campbell immediately ordered his regiment to leave the trenches and form. Only three companies could execute the order in time, Capt. Taylor's, Capt. Davidson's, and the other we have forgotten. Major E. D. Hall of New Hanover, and not Lt. Col. Haywood, as we stated in our last, we are told, was ordered to lead the charge. At once he ordered those companies to follow. Our old friend Capt. Taylor, of Nash, was in the charge, but was at the time quite unwell and unable to speak much above a whisper; but his young Lieutenants Haywood and Closs, the former commanding the right and the latter the left wing of the company, gallantly and promptly executed his orders with the valor of veterans. These three companies dashed forward against the entire Yankee regiment, pouring into them a well aimed discharge of musketry, which was returned by the enemy promptly, when the intrepid Hall ordered the charge—on they went, driving the enemy over the entrenchments and piling up the slain foe. One Yankee Captain fell over the entrenchments wounded, when Lt. Campbell of one of the companies jumped over and seized him and brought him over a prisoner.

During the severe fighting which ensued, it is said a boy about 14 years old who was holding several horses amid a shower of bullets and shells, was wounded in the leg. He immediately called aloud for some one to come and take the horses, exclaiming he was wounded. As soon as some one took the horses instead of running off for help, it is said he hopped to the trenches pouring a volley of abuse upon the Yankees, and called for a gun; one was handed to him, and he stood with the men loading and firing, and fell back with them. Soon it was perceived that three Yankee regiments were moving to attack Col. Campbell, having passed the entrenchments at other points. At once he ordered his regiment to form on a hill near by. By the time the order was executed, he discovered a regiment pressing him closely in front. He was about to order a second charge, when he learned that an order had been given to retreat, and the regiments in supporting distance of him had all left.

By this time, he discovered two other Yankee regiments on his right and left. It was then he commenced his retreat, preserving perfect order in his regiment and covering its rear, at the same time pouring a deadly fire into the enemy. He was pursued some four or five miles, before he reached the Claremont bridge, the old toll bridge over Trent—the railroad bridge being then on fire. Here he discovered numbers of men supposed to belong to Col. Avery's regiment, who perhaps were dispersed after the capture of the Colonel, making for the bridge. Col. Campbell here held the enemy at bay until every retreating soldier passed the bridge, and then if we recollect rightly, set fire to the bridge. Soon after he took the Trenton road, and reached Kinston on Sunday morning, we believe, with his regiment unbroken, except the dead and wounded, with many of his men bare-footed, blistered and nearly exhausted.

Col. Vance and Lt. Col. Hoke, with four companies of Col. Avery's regiment, were still in the rear. Col. Vance must have commenced the retreat at a still later period, and finding that he was cut off by the burning of the bridges, retreated across Brice's Creek, and up the South side of Trent into Jones. His men suffered severely. This retreat by Col. Vance and Lt. Col. Hoke, evinces fine judgment and military skill, and merits the applause of the country. We have not been able to get further particulars.

The band attached to Col. Vance's regiment, it appears, reached Kinston the day before. Hearing of Vance's approach, they started to meet him, and on meeting Col. Campbell's regiment, enlivened the boys with a stirring tune. At length, they came up with the regiments of Col. Vance and Lt. Col. Hoke, and preceded by the band, they marched into Kinston to the tune of "Dixie."

Raleigh Standard.

THE NEWBERN BATTLE.

A friend who was in the battle at Newbern and fully acquainted with the defences at that place and the course of the fight, sends us a pen and ink diagram of the battle-ground and its surroundings, which if we could avail ourselves of the services of an engraver we would try to reproduce for the satisfaction and information of our readers.

The Neuse river at Newbern runs nearly from North West to South East. The Trent River, whose general course is from East to West, makes a sudden turn, its course being nearly North at its junction with the Neuse, making an obtuse angle with that river. At the point of this angle formed by the junction of the two rivers the town of Newbern is situated. The Trent River is or was crossed at the town by the railroad bridge and a little above by the county bridge.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad crossed the Trent River nearly at right angles and pursues its way to the coast at Morehead City, nearly parallel with the Southern bank of the Neuse River, but gradually leaving it to the North, the course of the railroad being more Southerly than that of the river. The county road follows more nearly the direction of the Neuse.

The defensive works on the river were Fort Lane, 3 miles below Newbern; Fort Ellis, probably a little over a mile below Fort Lane; Fort Thompson, 5 miles below Newbern, and still farther down a little 4 gun battery, which had to be evacuated before the fight, as none of its guns bore on the land, and its little garrison would inevitably have been cut off. Between Fort Ellis and Fort Thompson was a two-gun covered battery manned by a Company from the first Maryland regiment, commanded by Captain Edelin. The obstructions in the river were rather above Fort Thompson, and if the enemy's fleet had obligingly come and placed itself directly in front of the guns of Fort Thompson it would, no doubt, have been badly used up. But the guns of the Fort were so arranged that the fleet could lie below at only half a mile off and shell the Fort at their leisure, while but one gun, an old 32 pounder rifled, could be brought to bear upon them.

The defensive line of entrenchments, behind which our forces were drawn up, ran from the river at Fort Thompson, to a swamp, about a mile, the river being on the left, the railroad and the swamp on the right. Resting on Fort Thompson, the line was of course five miles below Newbern. The plan of defence from the river at Fort Thompson to the swamp at the right of the Railroad was that recommended by General Hill, and was no doubt a good one, but it was not carried out, by the omission to mount guns at the points where the Railroad and County road crossed or pierced the entrenchment. Latham's battery was stationed at the county road. Three regiments of troops with the militia held the entrenchments between the river and the Railroad. These regiments were Lee's, Campbell's and Sinclair's. Two regiments were stationed to the rear of the swamp, and to the right of the Railroad, to-wit—Avery's and Vance's. The companies of Captains Whitford and Herring were in Fort Thompson. Col. Crossan (Commander Crossan?) commanded the guns at the Fort.

Where the railroad crosses the entrenchments, was a cut. The enemy marched up the railroad, which was neither defended by breastworks nor swept by cannon, (they were *going* to plant cannon sometime!) got in the rear and on the flank of the militia, who had to give way. The order to retreat was passed down the line from the railroad to Fort Thompson, the companies in which, ignorant of what had happened on the right, were surprised at receiving such an order. The two regiments to the right and rear of the railroad and swamp had some hard fighting after the order to retreat had become general along the line from the railroad to the river.

All Major Thompson's obstructions in the river amounted to nothing—his torpedoes were not heard of. The gun-boats came up one after another right in the track of our own boat, the Albemarle, or rather in the same track which the Albemarle always took. Capt. Edelin's Company in the two-gun covered battery next above Fort Thompson could do nothing after the retreat of the whole army below, but take a few random shots at the enemy's fleet as it passed up the river, shelling the woods which covered our retreating forces.

The conclusion of our correspondent is that there was work enough and guns enough below Newbern, to have saved the town, if the work had been properly done, and the guns properly placed, and that the engineer, Major W. Beverhout Thompson, ought to be disposed of, gotten rid of, sent off, sacrificed for the good of the million people who live in North Carolina, for that before and since the commencement of this war he has done the State more harm than Burnside himself. Our correspondent is not singular in his opinion. What sin our State has committed, or to what fatuity our people are given over that they will, spite of everything, cling to a man like Mr. Thompson, whose only record with us is that of almost invariable failure and loss to the public, is more than we know or can pretend to say.

There may have been, and no doubt there was, an error in the placing of the troops. It may have been and no doubt was a mistake, to place the militia in such an exposed position; but the main fault was that cannon were not planted so as to sweep the wide opening in the line there undefended by breastworks. With any troops, exposed as the militia were, we suppose retreat was a mere question of time.

We learn from various quarters that General Branch bore himself firmly and bravely as any man could, preserving his coolness and presence of mind and doing all that a man in his circumstances could. It is proper to add that we have by inquiry satisfied ourselves that the militia made a very creditable stand for a comparatively raw and defectively armed body of men.

The first attack of the enemy appears to have been made upon the point where the county road passed through our entrenchments, and this was expected to be the main attack, but the enemy were driven back there by Latham's grape and canister. Subsequently, they made for the opening where the railroad passed through. There was *no* grape and canister, and the result is known. The engineer was possibly *going to* put up guns! God save the State!—*Wil. Journal, 26th.*

Yankee Loss at Newbern.—As for the killed and wounded Federals, it is certain that all the Federal soldiers agree in the story of their loss being very heavy, and the concurrent opinion places it at two thousand to three thousand, but most at twenty-five hundred. The Academy Green, in which the slain were buried, but for the newness of the mounds, might pass for the cemetery in which generations of a populous town had found their last resting-place. From the number of buildings occupied as hospitals for the wounded, the number of casualties must have been very large. It would seem that they have hauled up some one or two of their gunboats on the marine railway there and are repairing them. They have the railroad machine shop in full blast, but what they are doing in them is not known.

Wilmington Journal.

The Movement Explained.—The recent movement of troops going down the Potomac from Washington is, the Fredericksburg Herald thinks, explained, in view of the late Northern papers at hand. We find that the enemy have been terribly exercised at the falling back movement of Gen. Johnston, and that they are filled with apprehensions for the safety of the Burnside fleet Their idea is that a large part of our army is now at a point to harass and cut off Burnside, and the thousands of soldiers who have left Washington have doubtless been sent to Burnside's assistance.

Petersburg Express.

Volunteering.—From every direction we have the cheering intelligence of new companies being organized for the war. We understand that Lincoln county has two companies nearly ready, and Union county two more. In this county it is likely that three or four more companies will be formed. Prof. Lynch, of Davidson College, is forming a company with prospects of early success. While the enemy is on our own soil, we are sure North Carolinians will not wait to be ordered into the field or drafted. If arms are scarce, take your double-barrel shot guns and hunting-rifles and rush to the nearest camp, or form squads and way-lay the enemy in every direction. Now is the time to strike and work for the cause. Those who can't go must advance their money liberally. All can do something—no one must be idle.

Union County.—On Thursday last the Militia of Union county assembled at Monroe, and we learn that some three or four hundred volunteered. Well done Union. We have heard the speech of Sheriff Austin, made on the occasion, spoken of in high terms. The county had, already in the field, several hundred men.

Gaston County.—On Monday the 17th inst., the Militia of Gaston county assembled at Dallas for the purpose of furnishing its quota of troops, about 240 being the number called for in addition to those already in the field from the county. We learn that more than the requisite number immediately volunteered for the war. We knew there would never be any necessity for a draft in Gaston; the people of that gallant little county are too patriotic and appreciate the importance of the contest too well to permit the cause to suffer for the want of men to fight for their rights and liberty.

When the day of reckoning comes it will be found that Gaston, Lincoln, Cleaveland, Catawba, Union, Cabarrus, Iredell, Rowan and Mecklenburg, are not behind any counties in the Confederacy, in proportion to population, in furnishing men for the war.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The draft in this county, passed off very well. Only 110 were detailed, the call (of over 400) having been filled by volunteers before the draft. And of the number detailed, nearly all have volunteered since, so that there will be few if any going from Rowan as drafted men. Our county has now furnished more than 1300 men for the army. Salisbury district has furnished 26 over its quota.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

"Border Rangers."—This is the name of a new Volunteer Company just organized by the election of T. McGehee Smith as Captain, J. L. Irvin 1st Lieut.; Samuel H. Hines, 2nd Lieut.; and Wm. Paylor (of Leasburg,) 2nd Lieut. The company numbers about 84 men, and is made up of persons from Person county and Halifax, Va., as well as Caswellites—hence the name.

Milton Chronicle.

And yet another Edgecombe Company.—Capt. Cromwell's company started for Raleigh on Thursday last. The following are the names of the Officers: Elisha Cromwell, Captain, Baker W. Mabrey, 1st Lieutenant, Thomas M. Carter, 2nd Lieutenant, Robert C. Brown, 2nd Lieutenant, Jr.

Tarboro' Southerner, 22d.

Iron-clad Steamer for the Defence of Wilmington.—We are requested by James F. Kornegay, Esq., of Wayne county, to state that he will give twenty bales of cotton, 500 lbs. each, towards the construction of an iron-clad steamer for the defence of Wilmington, or any other place in the Confederate States that it may be needed. We learn that other gentlemen in Mr. K's neighborhood will give in proportion to their means, for the same purpose, and if necessary Mr. Kornegay will give one-half of his crop of cotton.

Wilmington Journal.

A gentleman writes to the Journal as follows:

"Pray inform the public through the medium of your Journal, that another has agreed to become a subscriber of $500 for building an iron-clad steamer for our River Guard, if the amount necessary can be made up by Government or individual subscription. There will be no families leaving Wilmington then for fear of the enemy."

Burning Cotton.—Peyton Atkinson, Esq., of Pitt county, N. C., has already burned 800 bales of cotton on one of his plantations, rather than that it should remain liable to the plundering *raids* of the enemy. When a man thus voluntarily sacrifices over thirty thousand dollars worth of his own property, from a sense of patriotic duty, he gives the most convincing evidence that he belongs indeed to a people who are "terribly in earnest," and will shrink from no sacrifices of private interest that the cause may demand.

Wilmington Journal.

Promoted.—Capt. Forney George of Columbus has been elected Major of the 18th regiment N. C. Troops, *vice* Maj. George Tait, resigned.

A Patriot.—Mr. Wm. Parks, of Wilkes county, is selling corn to soldiers' families at 50 cents per bushel. He will not sell corn to distillers at any price, however large; he has refused from them $1 25 a bushel. Mr. P. is a true patriot.

Iredell Express.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1862.

THE MAILS.—During the past few days we have suffered the intolerable grievance of having scarcely any mails. None, or next to none, on Saturday and Sunday; on Monday only part of what was due on Saturday; on Tuesday part of what was due on Sunday; on Wednesday part of what was due on Tuesday; and to-day part of what was due yesterday.

We learn that the bags for this place from Wilmington have twice within a week gone back to Wilmington. Whose fault this is we know not, but we do know that it is a grievous inconvenience.

CONFIDENCE.—A letter from Wilmington of the 24th, says,—

"The arrival of Gen. French has given confidence to our people, and some who thought of moving have concluded not to do so."

We have verbal information of a later date, of another arrival which will add greatly to this confidence, viz: that of Maj. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes, to command the whole forces in North Carolina. Our readers know Gen. Holmes well, at least by reputation, as one of the most experienced, judicious and brave officers in the old army, a thorough North Carolinian, a gentleman, and a Christian. Nobody need fear that *he* will be drunk while a battle is being fought, or that he will so place his batteries and his troops as to give the enemy every advantage.

VOLUNTEERS.—The Standard mentions the arrival at Raleigh of Gen. R. C. Cotten of Chatham, with a company of 118 men. His Lieutenants are Messrs. C. M. Stedman, Cotten and Phillips. The first named was a member of the Bethel Regiment, having served in the Independent Company of this place.

See advertisement for a few men to fill up still another company in this county. Of the signers, the first was 1st Lieutenant of a company in Shaw's regiment, fortunately absent on duty when his company was captured at Roanoke Island. The second was an officer and the third a "high private" in the Independent Company of the Bethel Regiment, and all well known citizens of this town or county.

Lieut. Sloan, late of Capt. Starr's Lafayette Company, Bethel regiment, also wants 15 men to fill up another company.

The Biblical Recorder says that the number of companies tendered to the Governor has reached one hundred—just double the number called for.

Of some of the new troops just tendered to the State, the 43d Regiment has been organized. Col. Junius Daniel, at present Colonel of the 14th Reg't, (formerly the 4th,) has been chosen Colonel, Capt. Thomas S. Kenan, of Duplin, now a Captain in the 12th Reg't, Lieut. Colonel, and Walter J. Boggan, of Anson, Major.

VOLUNTEERING.—A Letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C., March 21, 1862, says,—

The late reverses in our army are arousing a new spirit among the people of this section of country. The determination never to submit to Lincoln's yoke of oppression is even more fixed than ever. Volunteers from *all* classes are stepping forth to act their parts as men, —young men, and in several instances men beyond the age necessary to subject them to military duty, married men as well as single men, and many with large families. Many instances have come under my own observation, where the most noble sacrifices have been made by those coming from the humbler, though none the less deserving walks of life. May all such have their reward. We expect soon to have three new companies in the field from this county.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT NEWBERN.—We learn that a letter has been received here, dictated by Capt. Wooten, from one of the yankee ships where he is held as a prisoner, (he was not allowed himself to write,) giving information that his 2d Lieutenant, Wm H. Massey, of this town, was in Newbern, a prisoner, and supposed to be mortally wounded. He was living when the letter was written, but it was not supposed that he could recover. Capt. Wooten was well.

The Salisbury Watchman says that "H. J. Pendleton (son of M. C.) and Elias Cranford, members of Capt. J. M. Turner's company from Rowan, were wounded and captured by the enemy. These, with one other, a man from Carteret who is supposed to have gone home, are the only losses sustained by Capt. Turner's company."

The Charlotte Democrat says, "There were five companies from this county in the battle, Captains Dixon, Potts, Davidson, Harrison and Brem. But few were killed or wounded in these companies, according to the best information we can get. A gentleman who visited Kinston furnished us the names of some of the killed and wounded in three of the companies, as follows: In Capt. Brem's artillery company, privates Chapman and Henkle were killed, and four wounded. Capt. Brem lost 45 horses and 4 guns. In Capt. Dixon's company, Wm Query died from exhaustion, James B. Hutchinson was injured in the hand by the explosion of his own gun In Capt. Potts's company, private Goodrum was wounded and taken prisoner. No report from Capts. Harrison's and Davidson's companies. All concur in the assertion that Capt. Brem and his artillery company acted gallantly, and we have no doubt that all the companies did as well as it was possible for them to do, considering the overpowering force they had to contend with."

There seems to be a doubt as to the truth of the reports that Capt. Rand of Wake county was killed. Yesterday's Standard says:

"The fate of Capt. Rand, of this county is still in doubt, as well as that of some forty of his men, whose names we give below. We learn from an eye-witness of the battle that Col. Vance's regiment, to which Capt. Rand belonged, did not receive orders or a notice to retreat until an hour after the commanding General and the other troops had left the field; that the main body of the regiment retreated up the Trent, but that it is thought Capt. Rand with a portion of his men retreated in the wrong direction towards a large body of the enemy; and that some of them were killed, and the remnant captured. The following are missing: Captain O R Rand, Lieut. Vinson, Serg. D G Beckwith, Corporals Booth, Adams, and Booker. Privates Austin, P Gower, H Booker, N Bryant, Q Burt, D Crawford, W Carroll, W Champion, P Sorrell, W Gower, H Gilbert, S Griffis, T Hunter, R Hunter, S G Holleman, E Holt, J Harrell, H Hicks, Sidney Jones, H Johnson, W Langston, W Norris, J Partin, J Pope, P Seagraves, W Seagraves, J A Stevens, J T Stevens, T Stevens, W Smith, Jas Utley, F Whitaker, Ham. Whitaker, S Williams, J Womble, C Wood, T Young, W P Henry."

LABORERS WANTED.—The Salisbury Watchman says that field hands are in demand in that part of the State, and unless obtained from the part overrun by the enemy, thousands of acres of land will lie idle during this year.

As this is the time for pitching crops, and the times for planting, and for harvesting small grain, will soon arrive, persons who have laborers to hire should see to it at once. It is of vital importance that we have plenty of grain, and that cannot be, whilst so many of the farmers of the up country are off in the army, unless every laborer from the Eastern part of the State is set to work somewhere.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOLDIERS.—We learn from Mr. Hardie that a very large quantity of clothing, &c. was despatched from this place to Kinston on Tuesday morning, far more than he had any expectation of collecting together. The contributions were at first confined to Capt. Wooten's Co., for the reason that it was not known here that Capt. Strange's had suffered equally with Capt Wooten's. But subsequently contributions for that Co. also poured in.

Mecklenburg county had five companies at Newbern, for whose relief the people of Charlotte promptly collected about $1000. Clothing, blankets, &c. were forwarded to them, which were gratefully received. Capt. Harrison's company held a meeting and passed resolutions of thanks for the timely assistance. One of the resolutions is as follows:

Resolved, That as we have never turned our backs to the enemy until ordered, we will never disgrace our native county.

SMALL POX.—We regret to learn that two new cases of small pox are reported below Lumberton. Daniel Jones, the soldier who first had the disease, is recovering.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Goldsboro', on the 14th inst., of typhoid fever, G. W. Means, of Mecklenburg county, aged 22 years, a volunteer in Capt. Myers' Company, 34th Reg. N. C. Vols.

At the Soldiers' Home in Charlotte, on the 17th inst., Franklin Hartman, of that place, a member of Capt. Kennerly's Co.

MANUFACTORY OF SMALL ARMS, &C.—At Charlotte, $15,600 have been subscribed to establish a manufactory of small arms and ordnance in that place. The Company will be organized on the 27th April.

APPLAUDING A VILE ACT.—Among the many acts of villainy that would disgrace a nation of savages, of which the yankees have been guilty during this war, that of firing into their own frigate Congress after she had surrendered to the Merrimac, thereby killing and wounding their own men and ours indiscriminately, stands out as intensely vile. But it will be seen by an extract from the N. Y. Tribune that it is regarded at the North as a highly meritorious act. The world will look at it with other eyes.

THE YANKEE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.—Lincoln has actually issued the order relieving Gen. McClellan from his high position as General-in-Chief of the yankee army, and assigning him to the command of the army of the Potomac, Lincoln himself assuming the command in chief. The vehemence with which it is asserted that this has arisen from no lack of confidence in McClellan, added to the known and open efforts of the abolition members of Congress to degrade him, satisfies us that something is wrong between the two heads.

THE YANKEES FINISHING OUR WORKS.—The following paragraph, which we take from the Wilmington Journal, will give the reader an idea of the sort of Generalship by which the Government has sacrificed Eastern North Carolina:

"Burnside has about six hundred negroes hard at work finishing and perfecting the defensive works that the Confederates had commenced below Newbern, but which, after long months of warning, were unfinished and imperfect!"

Gen. Gatlin or Gen. Branch, or both of them, are accountable for this state of things, and we suppose the matter will be investigated. There are other matters requiring investigation. The Standard, in remarking upon Gen. Branch's conduct at Newbern, asks:

"How was it that the enemy was permitted, the night before the battle, to cut a road for miles towards and near our entrenchments, over which to march to the attack? Why was the railroad bridge burned, thus cutting off at least two thousand of our bravest men, some of whom were actually engaged with the enemy while the bridge was burning? Why was it that Gen. Branch left the field while Col. Vance's, and Col. Campbell's, and Col. Avery's regiments were fighting, and an hour before some of them got notice, but not from him, to retreat? Why did he not rally the cavalry, and the regiments of Colonels Sloan, Lee and Sinclair, and go to their relief? And why did he leave a gap in the centre of his battle array, with the militia stationed near it?"

THE BIBLE CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on the 21st, after adopting a constitution and electing permanent officers. The Society is called "The Bible Society of the Confederate States of America." Augusta, Ga., is fixed for the present as the location of the Society's business. Annual members pay $5 a year; Life members $30 at any one time; Life Directors $150; Patrons $1000.

The officers were elected by ballot, as follows:

Judge J. H. Lumpkin, President.

Managers.—Rev. S. S. Davis, Rev. Dr. J. R. Wilson, Wm. A. Walton, E. M. Thew, Dr. I. P. Garvin, Dr. E. H. Myers, W. C. Derry, Dr. A. F. Mann, Rev. A. J. Huntingdon, David D. R. Wright, Rev. W. I. Hard, D. R. Plumb, Dr. L. D. Ford, Dr. J. Milligan, Rev. Wm. Clark, W. P. Carmichael, E. L. Kenisa, John A. Inglis, W. L. Michael, Colonel J. M. Chambers, Wm. R. A. Baker, W. C. Means, Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Jas. E Broome.

Vice Presidents—Daniel Ravenel, South Carolina; Rev. D. Willis, Georgia; E. A. Holt, Alabama; Rev. Joseph Anderson, Florida; Rev. Mr. Courtenay, Virginia; Hon. Nathan Green, Tennessee; Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, North Carolina.

The next Meeting of the Society will be held at Augusta, on the fourth Wednesday in April 1863.

The Roanoke Island Disaster.—The official reports of the Roanoke Island battle were sent in to Congress yesterday. The reading of the series of documents had been commenced, when some of the members moved that the reading take place in secret session.

There is considerable curiosity to get at these documents, which we are unable to gratify at present, as the papers are still kept under injunction of secrecy. It is understood that the record which has been sent into Congress involves a sharp correspondence between Gen. Wise and the Secretary of War.

The feeling on this whole subject has been very much heightened by the plain and harsh reference in the President's Message to the disaster. In his message, sent into Congress in secret session, the President says:

"Enough is known of the surrender of Roanoke island to make us feel that it was *deeply humiliating*, however imperfect may have been the preparations for defence."—*Rich. Examiner, 25th.*

The Virginia.—Commodore Tattnall received orders Saturday last to repair forthwith to Norfolk and take command of the battering ram Virginia. The whole country will be rejoiced to hear it, and look with confidence to the future operations of the wonderful machine. We regret to lose his services at this post, but for his and the country's sake we are pleased to see him in a position where he can be available to the latter, and sustain his well-earned fame as a naval commander.

Commodore Tattnall leaves here this morning for the theatre of his future labors. He was accompanied by Captain J. Pembrook Jones, late commander of the Resolute, who will act as his Flag Lieutenant, and his son Paulding Tattnall, as Secretary.—*Savannah Repub., 24th.*

NEWS FROM THE COAST.

CHARLESTON, March 24.

The visit of the enemy on Friday to Buckingham Point was of short duration. The movement was evidently intended as a feint or a simple reconnoissance of our lines and forces near Savannah. The enemy's landing force, which appears to have been small, retreated to their gunboats on the appearance of our troops without making any further demonstration. These movements are, however, supposed to indicate an advance in force very shortly. They are probably endeavoring to discover some weak point near Savannah previous to making an attack.

A private letter from Hardeeville, Saturday, March 22, says: "At daylight yesterday morning it was discovered that the enemy was landing troops at Buckingham Point, about five miles from Bluffton. Reports stated the force to be about fifteen hundred. Our troops, under the command of Gen. Drayton, immediately advanced to meet them, and a battle was thought imminent. The enemy, however, without making any further advance, re-embarked on board of their gunboats. Our troops were badly chagrined and disappointed at not having an opportunity to engage the enemy. This morning not one of the enemy can be seen. Four of our pickets, belonging to Phillips' (Ga.) Legion are missing, and are supposed to be either cut off or captured, the latter more probable. Reinforcements from our friends on the Georgia side and from points on our coast arrived on the spot in less than one hour from the time of the reported landing of the enemy."

The Savannah Republican of Saturday gives the following account:

The Federal Steamer New London Sunk—The Federals moving in the direction of Decatur, Ala.—The Bombardment of Island No. 10 still going on.

MOBILE, March 25.—A dispatch from Bay St. Louis says that the Confederate steamers Oregon and Pamlico had fought the Federal steamer New London for three hours and sunk her. There is a steamer now coming to the aid of the New London.

A special dispatch to the New Orleans Picayune, from Memphis, states that the enemy are moving cautiously towards Decatur. One column is moving Southward from Columbia, and another is moving across the Tennessee river from the direction of Corinth. It is believed their purpose is to unite their two main columns at some point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Decatur.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, from Memphis, states that the bombardment at Island No. 10 continues desperately day and night. The main attack is directed against Rucker's battery. The Confederates are at work knee-deep in water, and are displaying great valor. The loss on our side is slight. Two of the enemy's gunboats have certainly been sunk.

The enemy are moving down on the West side of the river through swamps and the back water in dug-outs. They have four saw-mills at work making lumber to build boats.

The Island is amply provisioned for a siege, and the Confederates are in good spirits.

Good News from the Army of the Shenandoah.—A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday from the lower portion of the Valley of Virginia. He left Jackson at Strasburg on Sunday night pressing on, by rapid marches, towards Winchester, which place he expected to reach by yesterday (Monday) evening.

The whole Valley is in a blaze of excitement, and the people are flocking to the standard of Jackson at the rate of five hundred a day. His army has been more than doubled since he left Winchester.—*Richmond Examiner, 25th.*

Skirmishes near Nashville.—A special dispatch from Decatur gives the particulars of two gallant affairs which have recently occurred near Nashville:

"On the previous Sunday Capt. Morgan engaged the enemy on the Murfreesboro' pike road, six miles from Nashville, and, after a brilliant skirmish, succeeded in capturing ninety-eight prisoners, among whom was one of Gen. Mitchell's aids. He also destroyed a large provision train. The enemy, being soon after reinforced, recaptured sixty of their men, who were under a guard of only ten men. Capt. Morgan succeeded in bringing in thirty-eight prisoners after a hard chase, in which he eluded the enemy, who at one time had nearly surrounded him. He lost four of his own men.

"On the next day a detachment of forty of Col. Scott's Louisiana cavalry, under the command of Capt. Gustavus Scott, made an attack upon the enemy on the Franklin pike, six miles from Nashville. The Federals, one hundred and twenty strong, were routed, twenty of them killed, and forty of their guns captured. Their tents were also burned. Our loss in this affair was two killed."

The Yankees at St. Augustine.—The town of St. Augustine, Fla., is also in the hands of the enemy. The officers of the fleet approached the place in a barge with the stars and stripes and a flag of truce both flying. The place being without defences the Mayor raised a white flag on the fort, and the Yankees went boldly up.

On arriving at the town they exhorted the inhabitants to be quiet and remain at home—they would only be required to be loyal to Lincoln and the Union. They demanded the keys of the fort, which were given up to them. A short time afterwards the troops also came up in barges and took possession at St. Francis's Barracks. The officers inquired what had become of the Confederate garrison, when some of the citizens were treacherous enough to inform them of their being at New Smyrna.

It is reported here that the Yankees gave a ball a few evenings after their arrival, which was largely attended by the young ladies of the town. We believe this is a slander on the patriotic women of Florida.—*Savannah Republican, 24th.*

The Prospect.—A careful survey of the whole field of information, narrowed and contracted as it is, satisfies us that matters are in a much more hopeful condition than they were ten days ago. The spirit of the people is more buoyant, and a stronger confidence is felt in our ability to accomplish all that has been undertaken. What we want is a vigorous and well-directed application of the means at command, and one month will fully retrieve the reverses we have sustained since the first of January. We have some information, which prudence prompts us to withhold, which puts quite a cheering aspect upon our future, and when the time comes for its disclosure, will doubtless gladden the public heart.

Richmond Dispatch, 22d inst.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

From the Baltimore American, March 15.

THE TIMES' OPINION OF THE WAR.

By the arrival of the Africa we are placed in possession of our London files of the 1st inst. We make extracts of the most prominent topics presented.

TERRIFIC BLAST FROM THE LONDON TIMES—THE WAR MUST BE ENDED.

"This war must be settled somehow." The world has been waiting to hear these words. It has been only a question of time. The present moment is, perhaps, rather earlier than any one expected, but already we catch the expected phrase, borne in confidential whispers across the Atlantic. It has found birth in Wall street, it stirs gently in its cradle, and it is swathed in unconvertible rags. No one yet dares to own it openly. The thousands of vultures who are living upon their prey would scream horribly, and attack with beaks and claws any one who should, without adequate power, interfere with their banquet; but still the phrase is heard, and it is growing into more potent voice—"In some way or other this war must be settled."

"Wait a while; wait just ninety days, and the rebellion will be crushed," is still the cry, as it has been, for thrice ninety days, the cry of the contractors, the Government officials, the fanatics, and all who find power or profit or distinction in this civil war. The merchants and bankers and trading classes have waited, and what do they see? They see the Atlantic cities withering from hour to hour; they see the warehouses empty, the larger dwelling houses untenanted, property valueless, and trade dying. They see a wasteful and corrupt expenditure of half a million sterling every day, and no results except an accelerated pace towards national insolvency and general ruin. Still they are told to wait another ninety days, and all will be well. It may be well for those smart individuals, who by that time will have gathered all they can hope to gain, have realized their plunder, and lodged it where waste paper is not a legal tender. But will it be well with the owners of house property in the East, who are now letting their stores rent free to any one who will pay the rates? Will it be well with the poor and thrifty producers of the West, who are condemned by the terms of the Constitution to be taxed in a ratio proportioned to population, and not to property? Will it be well with the holders of State bonds, which were hitherto holding a respectable position as securities, but must now be overlaid by the mountain of national debt? Will it be well, either, with the holders of the Federal State securities and the possessor of paper money, who will look around in vain for some sources whence their claims may be met and will awake to the reality that their property is but a delusion and a dream? This is all that those who wait will ever see. The very joy and exultation which the "successes" of the last few weeks have caused in the North show how little the promoters of this war really expect that absolute conquest which they promise. The capture of an earthwork on the Tennessee river, even if it be followed by the capture of the stronger neighboring fort upon the river Cumberland, is only one of the first of a long series of military operations for a campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. If the invaders should obtain this success, its use will only be to enable them to feed the army which has advanced through Kentucky, and to keep it in working order for operating on a theatre 500 miles distant from the opposing armies on the Potomac. A year of successes would only give them military possession of two States which were never among the most zealous in the Southern cause. As to the descents upon the coast, they are annoyances rather than wounds. They are but like the burning darts which the Spaniard thrusts into the flanks of a sluggish bull to sting him from his defensive posture. A hundred such victories and such inroads as these tell nothing towards the conquest of a country half as large as Europe, if that country be really earnest in its own defence. The Southern States before they revolted must have expected all this, and much more. We have always in Europe given the North credit for first successes very greatly superior to these, and have reckoned that their real difficulties would only commence when they had mastered the great strategic points throughout the South. At the rate at which the war is now proceeding, it will take, not ninety days, but ninety years to "crush this rebellion;" and the grandsons of General McClellan and Gen. Beauregard may at last fight out the battle for Manassas.

"Wall street" begins to see all this more clearly. It was worth a costly experiment to retain that rich Southern business, and New York will be hard put to it either to win it back or to do without it. But the capitalists have now come to the conclusion that the game is up and that the experiment is passing out of their hands. The suggestion to raise $150,000,000 yearly, by direct taxation, does not deceive them. They know very well that, even if the sovereign people would submit to endure a taxation as heavy as that of England, America could not continuously raise more than £10,000,000 sterling annually. The rough calculation has always been that in capacity of taxation the proportion between the two countries is that American dollars are equal to English pounds sterling. If we raise £50,000,000, exclusive of our customs, America probably could, if she pleased, raise $50,000,000, or £10,000,000. Such a possible revenue, even if it were not based upon the wild improbability that the Western States will consent to pay any such taxes, would be a very poor security for half the debt which has already accrued. In this state of things the commercial adage, "the first loss is the best," comes into play, and the capitalists of New York are now watching for the first opportunity when it may be safe to say openly, "This war must be settled somehow."

This "first loss" is indeed bad enough. There are all the profits of the Southern agencies gone. The coffers are all drained by a disastrous loan of many millions. Having suspended specie payments, of course they cannot borrow any money from abroad, and they have a Government so recklessly manufacturing paper money that there is no hope of keeping up for any length of time the delusion that it is of value. Still there would be some hope if they could stop where they now are. Peace might restore to them some trade relations with the South, and while the more indolent Southerners have wealth, the sharp Northerner may always hope that he will get some of it. How the frightful current expenditure can be stopped, or how the war can be settled, it is, perhaps, premature to speculate. Nor do we venture to calculate that the power of capital is immediately felt as decisive on such a question. America has such imperishable advantages in her great unbroken wastes of fertile soil that no mere financial difficulties can strangle her. She may borrow and repudiate over and over again, and ruin every capitalist she has, and yet rise again and thrive. But at such a crisis as this the interests of moneyed men are likely to be of great influence upon events. We are much misinformed if the opinion of the commercial body in the great cities of Federal America has not recently veered round, and if there be not, all up and down Wall street, a general disgust and antipathy to that ninety days' bill, a unanimous resolution to protest it when it next comes to maturity.

Snow.—There was a considerable fall of snow at Norfolk on Monday last.

From the Richmond Examiner.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

We have been able to examine the official correspondence that has passed between our government and that at Washington on the subject of the exchange of prisoners; the correspondence being conducted by Gen. Howell Cobb, commissioner on our part, and Major Gen. Wool, in command of the Federal forces at Fortress Monroe. The correspondence affords evidence of the most shameless and flagitious act of perfidy that was ever perpetrated by a civilized power—the North having violated its distinct engagement to release our privateersmen and to parole our prisoners "within ten days after their capture," as soon as the Fort Donelson disaster changed the surplus of prisoners from our side to theirs.

It seems that the proposition for an exchange of prisoners was first made by Gen. Wool, in a letter to Gen. Huger, dated the 13th of February, 1862. The proposition was made on the the following terms. General Wool wrote:

"*I am alone clothed with full power* for the purpose of arranging for the exchange of prisoners. Being thus empowered, I am ready to confer with you on the subject, or the Honourable Messrs. Seddon and Conrad, or any other persons appearing for that purpose. I am prepared to arrange for the restoration of all the prisoners to their homes on fair terms of exchange, man for man, and officer for officer of equal grade, assimilating the grade of officers of the army and navy, when necessary, and agreeing upon equitable terms for the number of men or officers, of inferior grade, to be exchanged for any of higher grade when the occasion shall arrive. That all the surplus prisoners on either side be exchanged on parole, with the agreement that *any prisoners of war taken by the other party shall be returned in exchange as fast as captured*, and this system to be continued while hostilities continue.

"I would further inform you, or any other person selected for the purpose of making arrangements for the exchange of prisoners, that the prisoners taken on board of vessels, or otherwise in maritime conflict, by the forces of the United States, have been put, and are now held, only in military custody, and *on the same footing as other prisoners taken in arms.*"

The proposition, it appears, was readily accepted by our government, and a memorandum made as a basis for a cartel, of which the following is a copy:

"1. Prisoners to be exchanged man for man, and officer for officer. Officers of the army and navy to be assimilated on a fair basis, and privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the navy.

"2. The surplus of prisoners held by either party to be returned to the country of the prisoners on their parole of honor not to take up arms again, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel.

"3. Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged, and of their own officers and men relieved from parole; thus enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

"4. Men and officers of a lower grade, as well as of a different service, may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade and of a different service. To do this without embarrassment, it is agreed that the basis of assimilation shall be the compensation allowed by each party to their own officers and men, and in case of privateers who receive no fixed pay, to be put upon the compensation basis of officers and men of the navy.

"5. Prisoners to be discharged or paroled within ten days after their capture, and to be delivered on the frontier of their own country free of expense to the prisoners, and at the expense of the capturing party.

"6. All prisoners now held by each party to be immediately discharged, and the party against whom the surplus shall be found shall receive such surplus upon their parole. Each party to furnish the other a list of those respectively discharged by it, and the party against whom the surplus is found is to furnish a list of the prisoners placed on parole under this cartel, thus furnishing the basis for future exchanges."

Gen. Wool promptly agreed to all the propositions except two. In lieu of the compensation basis of equivalents containing in the 4th item of the memorandum, he proposed the cartel of equivalents adopted by Great Britain and the United States, in the war of 1812, and General Cobb accepted it.

He also objected to the provisions in the 5th item, which required each party to pay the expense of transporting their prisoners to the frontier of the country of the prisoners. The provision met his entire approval, but he did not feel authorized, by his instructions, to incorporate it into the proposed cartel, and, therefore, desired time to consult his government on the subject.

The interview closed with the promise from Gen. Wool that he would notify Gen. Cobb, as soon as he could hear from his government, on that point.

On the first of March Gen. Cobb held his second interview with him, in which he (Gen. Cobb) proposed to enter into a *cartel*, containing the stipulation previously set forth. Gen. Wool then replied that his government would not agree to the proposition that each party should pay the expense of transporting their prisoners to the frontier, when Gen. Cobb promptly waived it, thus leaving the *cartel* free from all his objections, and just what Gen. Wool had himself proposed in his letter of the 13th February to Gen. Huger.

Upon this Gen. Wool informed Gen. Cobb that his *government had changed his instructions*, and abruptly broke off the negotiation.

The entire correspondence constitutes a chapter of history that should attract the scorn of all civilized and honorable nations. It is understood that Congress has ordered the printing of twenty-five hundred copies of the documents for general circulation, so as to introduce to the people as extensively as possible this last development in the history of the perfidy of the North and the utter disregard, by its government and people alike, of all honorable obligations.

The points of the whole negotiation, extending through a correspondence of many pages, may be stated in a few words. At the time it was believed our government held the larger number of prisoners, the United States proposed to exchange all prisoners, and to place on parole, in their own country, the surplus held by either party; and our government agreed to the proposition. Before the agreement could be reduced to writing and signed by the parties, the casualties of war reversed this state of things, and gave the United States the larger number of prisoners. With this change of things the United States changed their policy, and deliberately, and perfidiously, and shamelessly, receded from the propositions to which they had been distinctly committed by every obligation of truth, honor, and good faith.

A recommendation has been made by the Secretary of War, on the statements of facts referred to above, to declare discharged such of our own citizens as are now subject to parole. The following is the concluding portion of his communication to Congress on the subject.

"Not distrusting for a moment that an engagement of so sacred a character would be executed with fidelity, the prisoners held by us as hostages for the safety and proper treatment of the privateers were discharged from their confinement and ordered to be sent home. Colonels Lee, Cogswell and Wood, and Major Revere were sent to their own country; the remaining hostages were brought to Richmond, on their way to be delivered up, at the expense of this government, and their surrender was only suspended on receipt of intelligence from Gen. Cobb, that he saw reason to suspect bad faith on the part of the enemy. While this prompt and loyal execution of the agreement was in progress on the part of this government, the enemy were conveying the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson to Chicago and other points most distant from their homes, and was parading the officers who fell into their power through the entire breadth of the land, from Western Tennessee to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, where they are now incarcerated; and up to the present moment not a single officer taken at Fort Donelson, nor a single captive privateer, has been restored to his home, while the United States have kept possession of the hostages given up in reliance on their honor. The document G, herewith submitted, is the report of General Cobb, containing a statement of his proceedings and copies of his correspondence with General Wool, and the document H contains the letter of Gen. Wool, dated the 5th of the current month, from which it is apparent that the Government of the United States adheres to the refusal to perform its agreement.

"I make no comment on these proceedings further than to remark, that it seems scarcely possible that there should be any further exchange of prisoners during the war. We can parole no prisoners with any expectation of reciprocity; and can have no reliance on any promises that may be made. I submit, however, that it is but bare justice to ourselves to declare discharged such of our own citizens as are now subject to parole, and so to inform the enemy, and thereafter to entertain no proposition on the subject of exchange of prisoners except on delivery of those held by the enemy and proposed for exchange.

The Country Alive and Moving.—Since the call for more troops, Rockingham has raised six additional volunteer companies, all of true mettle.

Guilford has filled up to overflowing the companies heretofore in the field, preparatory to a siege for the war. Two other new volunteer companies—very large ones—have been raised, one by Capt. Charles E. Shober, and one by Capt. J. H. Morehead. Several other companies are nearly made up in this county and will soon be ready to march.

Capt. Shober and his officers and men left us Tuesday morning. The large assemblage of our citizens from county and town, that gathered round to give them a parting blessing, not only showed the spirit and determination to which our people are aroused, but the very high esteem in which they hold this very gentlemanly captain, his very worthy officers and men. The same spirit hath arisen in all the counties around us. Western Carolina is fully aroused to her duty. All she wants is arms and suitable officers to instruct and command her sons. Our people are determined to take no step backward; they feel and believe that there is no such word as *subjugation* in their vocabulary for them.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Trojan Regulators.—A fine company of ninety men, of this name, are in camp near this place, from Montgomery County. Their officers are as follows: D. D. Deberry, Captain; 1st Lieutenant, John C. Gaines; 2d Lieut., John C. Montgomery; 3d Lieut., A. M. Russell.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Gen. Gatlin.—The Goldsboro' Tribune says that Gen. Gatlin was relieved of his command at his own request on account of ill health. The Tribune further states, that he has become the object of virtuperation and unmitigated falsehood without cause, and that the press should abstain from remarks of a slanderous character upon a much injured man. We are glad that the Tribune thus vindicates Gen. Gatlin. Our own private information received within a few days, fully justifies the Tribune in its remarks.

Safety of Capt. Rand.—We are gratified to learn that Capt. Rand, of this County, was not killed as reported in the battle below Newbern, but is a prisoner. His wife, who resides some seven miles from this place, has received a letter from a chaplain in Burnside's army, dated Newbern, written for Capt. Rand, in which she is informed that her husband is a prisoner and doing well. It is a singular circumstance that this chaplain and Capt. Rand were class-mates at Chapel Hill.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Things at Newbern.—It is almost impossible to get correct information from Newbern. The enemy closely guards every point. Our pickets we learn have been driven in within a day or two, and an advance is expected. One of our pickets was killed a few nights ago. We learn that the Yankees have commenced the re-publication of the Newbern Progress. The blacks appear to give Gen. Burnside great trouble. It is said he is anxious for their owners to come and take them away. We do not vouch, however, for the statement.—*Raleigh Standard.*

School Books.—Messrs. Sterling, Campbell & Albright, Greensboro', N. C., are preparing themselves for printing and publishing, on an extensive scale, a general assortment of School Books, and we see no reason why they may not meet with complete success.

We have on our table a small Arithmetic from their Press, prepared by S. Lander, A. M., Principal of High Point Female Seminary. Mr. Lander's reputation as a Mathematician is known to the public. We have not thoroughly examined the volume before us; but doubt not its adaptation to the use it was intended for.—*Greens. Patriot.*

Death of Col. Yarborough.—Col. Edward Yarborough, of this City, died on Thursday last, after a brief illness. Col. Y. was well known as the enterprising and gentlemanly proprietor of the Yarborough house, and he will be greatly missed by his numerous acquaintances and friends. He was a worthy man and good citizen. Peace to his ashes.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Post Offices Established.—Coleman's Turn-out, Rowan, N. C., Jas. K. Baughn, P. M.; Nebo, McDowell County, N. C., S. B. Erwin, P. M.

Re-Established.—Craighead, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Robt. Beard, P. M.

Discontinued.—Byrdsville, Brunswick County, N. C. Maxwell, Brunswick Co., N. C.

Spiking Guns.—The Confederates at Roanoke Island seem to have spiked their guns well. A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of the manner in which it was done:

Only in Forts Blanchard (four guns) and Ellis (two guns) were the vents stopped with rat-tail files, wrought or even out nails being used in all the other cases. To draw these would have been an easy matter in itself, but the enemy had taken the additional precaution of driving a shot home and wedging it in, and even in some cases of loading the gun and wedging a shell, fuse down, half way to the muzzle, so that in attempting to clear the piece, the shell would explode and burst it.

FROM THE NORTH.

[The following interesting statement of the great naval battle in Hampton Roads was furnished to the N. Y. World by A. B. Smith, pilot on board the Cumberland at the time of the battle, and is by far the most candid account that has yet been received from a Yankee source.]

THE BATTLE OF HAMPTON ROADS.

On Saturday morning the U. S. sloop-of-war Cumberland laid off in the Roads at Newport News, about 300 yards from the shore, the Congress being 200 yards south of us. About 11 o'clock a dark looking object was descried coming around Craney Island, through Norfolk channel, and proceeding straight in our direction. It was instantly recognized as the Merrimac. We had been on the lookout for her for some time, and were as well prepared then as we could have been at any other time, or as we have been during the last six months.

As she came ploughing through the water right onwards towards our port bow, she looked like a huge half submerged crocodile. Her sides seemed of solid iron, except where the guns pointed from the narrow ports, and rose slantingly from the water like the roof of a house or the arched back of a tortoise. Probably the extreme height of the apex from the water's edge, perpendicularly, was ten feet. At her prow I could see the iron projecting straight forward, somewhat above the water's edge, and apparently a mass of iron. Small boats were slung or fastened to her sides, and the Confederate flag floated from one staff while a pennant was fixed to another at the stern. There was a smoke stack or pipe near her middle, and she was probably a propeller, no side-wheels or machinery being visible. She is probably covered with railroad iron.

Getting Ready for Action.—Immediately on the appearing of the Merrimac the command was given to make ready for instant action. All hands were ordered to their places, and the Cumberland was sprung across the channel, so that her broadside would bear on the Merrimac. The armament we could bring to bear on the Merrimac was about eleven nine and ten-inch Dahlgren guns and two pivot guns of the same make. The gunners were at their posts, and we waited eagerly for her approach within range. She came up at the rate of four or five knots per hour.

Opening the Battle.—When the Merrimac arrived within about a mile we opened on her with our pivot guns, and as soon as we could bear upon her, our whole broadside commenced. Still she came on, the balls bouncing from her mailed sides like India rubber, apparently making not the least impression, except to cut off her flag-staff, and thus bring down the Confederate colors. None of her crew ventured at that time on her outside to replace them, and she fought thenceforward with only her pennant flying. She appeared to obey her helm and be very readily handled, making all her movements and evolutions with apparent facility and readiness. We had probably fired six or eight broadsides when a shot was received from one of her guns which killed five of our marines.

It was impossible for our vessel to get out of her way, and the Merrimac soon crashed her iron horn or ram into the Cumberland just starboard the main chains, under the bluff of the port bow, knocking a hole in the side, near the water line, as large as the head of a hogshead, and driving the vessel back upon her anchors with great force. The water came rushing into the hole. The Merrimac then backed out and discharged her guns at us, the shot passing through the main bay and killing five sick men. The water was all the while rushing in the hole made by the ram, so that in five minutes it was up to the sick bay on the berth deck. In the mean time her broadsides swept our men away, killed and maimed, and also set our vessel on fire in the forward part. That fire was extinguished. I cannot tell how many were wounded. The sick bay, berth deck and gun deck were almost literally covered with men killed and wounded, but the surviving ones still fought well, and every one, officers and men, displayed the utmost heroism.

The fight lasted about three-fourths of an hour, the Cumberland firing rapidly, and all the time the water pouring in the hold, and by and by the ports, as she bow kept sinking deeper and deeper. Near the middle of the fight, when the berth deck of the Cumberland had sunk below water, one of the crew of the Merrimac came out of a port to the outside of her iron-plated roof, and a ball from one of our guns instantly cut him in two. That was the last and only Confederate that ventured within sight; the rest remained in their safe, iron-walled enclosure. We fired constantly, and the Merrimac occasionally, but every shot told upon our wooden vessel and brave crew. Her guns being without the least elevation, pointed straight at us along the surface of the water, and her nearness, she being much of the time within three hundred yards, made it an easy matter to send each ball to its exact mark. Probably her guns would be useless at a considerable distance, as it appears impossible to elevate them.

Finally, after about three-fourths of an hour of the most severest fighting, our vessel sunk, the Stars and Stripes still waving. That flag was finally submerged; but, after the hull grounded on the sand, fifty-four feet below the surface of the water, our penant was still flying from the topmast above the waves. None of our men were captured, but many were drowned as the vessel went down. We had about 400 on board, and I suppose from 150 to 200 were killed during the engagement and drowned at the sinking. Lieut. George V. Maurice was in command of the vessel, Capt. Radford being absent on the Roanoke, at a Court of Inquiry; and, though he hurried back to reach his vessel, he could not arrive till after she had sunk.

Very few of our men swam ashore, most of those who were rescued from the water being saved by small boats. The Merrimac seemed to be uninjured, although her small boats and flag-staff were shot away in the commencement of the action.

Engagement with the Congress.—The Merrimac then turned her attention to the Congress. The Merrimac came up under her stern, and her crew fired their pistols into the ports of the Congress as she approached. I saw her fire on the Congress. The sailors of that vessel say that the Merrimac struck her; but of this I am not sure. The Congress had a good crew of upwards of 200 men. Lieut. Joseph Smith, who was in command, was killed by a shot. A great many of the Naval Brigade were also killed. The entire command seemed to have acted bravely during the engagement, which probably lasted not over half an hour, when the white flag was run up. During that night some sailors and men of the Congress returned and set fire to her, and she blew up about 12 o'clock. Neither the shot of the Cumberland nor Congress appeared to have any effect upon the Merrimac, bounding off harmlessly, with a loud ringing sound from the iron plates.

How many Killed on the Minnesota.—The engagement with the Minnesota resulted in the killing of four men on the latter vessel, which was aground. The Merrimac did not seem to like to go near her, perhaps on account of her large armament of heavy guns, but more probably because she was afraid also of getting aground, the water being quite shallow in that neighborhood. The Minnesota is not much injured. She was off, and steaming down about six o'clock Sunday night.

Fight between the Monitor and Merrimac.—The Monitor came in Saturday night, and proceeded up past the Minnesota. The Confederate steamers Jamestown and Yorktown were not iron-plated, or at any rate, only partially so. They came down in the daylight, making for the Minnesota, but to their surprise found the Monitor ready to receive them. On Sunday morning the Monitor moved close up to the Merrimac, and, side by side, engaged her for four hours and twenty minutes. Once the Merrimac dashed her iron prow quarterly against the Monitor but did not injure that vessel in the least. The Monitor in turn determined to try her force in a similar operation, but in some unaccountable manner the wheel or other steering apparatus became entangled, it is said, and the Monitor rushed by, just missing her aim. Capt. Worden is confident that he put three shot through the hull of his antagonist—probably through the ports.

The Monitor fired 178-pound cast-iron shot. The wrought iron shot were not used, because their great weight and peculiar construction render the guns much more liable to burst. The Merrimac fired about forty shots on the Monitor, which replied as rapidly as possible; but so far as is known, neither vessel is damaged. Those on board on the Monitor say the balls rattled and rang upon both vessels, and seemed to bound off harmless. The Merrimac is probably not injured—at least more than the starting of a plate or so of her iron covering—and her machinery being uninjured, she is probably fit to come out again. It is impossible to keep the Merrimac from coming out. She can sail three knots faster than the Monitor. From her revolutions I should judge she can go at the rate of eight or nine knots per hour.

It is impossible to board the Merrimac. Should she come out again, she will be obliged to pass within range of the Union gun at the Rip Raps, but it is very difficult to man so heavy a piece of artillery, and the Union gun, in all probability, might be fired fifty times without touching her. I do not think the Merrimac is calculated to carry much coal, and that might have been a reason for her retiring from the contest. The Monitor perhaps might follow up the rebel steamers and disable them, but if she gets among the rebel batteries, a heavy fire might be concentrated on her from different points, and she be thus injured, or possibly she might be grappled to and towed ashore. These and other reasons may suffice to show why the Monitor did not follow among the batteries of Craney Island and Norfolk. Gen. Wool, I understand, has ordered all the women and children away from Fortress Monroe, in anticipation of the Merrimac's reappearance. During all Sunday morning, while the battle was raging between the two iron-clad vessels, the high cliffs of Newport News and vicinity were crowded with spectators, earnestly watching the progress of the fight.

From Europe—Arrival of the Hansa.—The steamship Hansa, with dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst. has arrived at New York.

In the British House of Lords, Lord Campbell called attention to the inefficiency of the American blockade of the Confederate ports, and moved for correspondence on the subject.

Lord Russell replied to the proof advanced by Lord Campbell of the inefficiency of the blockade, and recounted the effort made by the North to render it effective. He considered that the want of cotton in the English market was the best test that the blockade was not an empty one. He added that the renewal of the old feeling between the North and South was impossible, and he hoped that the North would consent to a peaceful separation of the States. He trusted that within three months the war would close, leaving emancipation as possible to be effected by gradual and peaceful means. He said that no formal communication had been made by the French government in regard to the inefficiency of the blockade.

The Annie Childs is the name of a screw steamer arrived recently at Queenstown from Wilmington, N. C.

Later.—The Nova Scotia has arrived with dates to the 14th.

The London Times has another article on American affairs; thinks the Federal victories will lead to separation and peace; speaks of the present as a favorable opportunity for negotiation between the North and the South.

Under the influence of the recent Federal successes, cotton had declined ½d. Sales of the week 32,000 bales.

The rebel Commissioner Rust had arrived at Madrid, but the government refused to receive him.

The rebel steamer Sumter was still at Gibraltar on the 7th, and the U. S. gunboat Tuscarora still watching her.

Pass them Around.—As an illustration of the spirit by which the Southern people are actuated, we will relate the following incident, given us by a gentleman who obtained it from a party cognizant of the facts:

Two half-grown lads were out hunting in the neighborhood of Newbern, and were discovered and accosted by a Yankee Lieutenant. One of the boys wore the letters "N. C." on his cap, which attracted the Yankee's attention, and he inquired of the boy what they meant. The boy replied: "North Carolina;" whereupon the Lieutenant ordered him to remove them. This the boy declined doing, when he was again ordered to take them off, and again refused to do so. The Lieutenant then remarked that he would take them off himself; and was in the act of dismounting from his horse to do so, when the boy winked to his comrade, who took his meaning, and in a moment the guns of both the boys were levelled at the head of the Yankee officer, and he was commanded to surrender. Seeing the utter hopelessness of his case, and perfectly astounded at the spirit displayed by the boys, the Yankee gave up his pistol; and on being ordered to dismount, did so. The boys then secured him, and again placing him on his horse, conducted him to Kinston, where he was safely lodged in jail.

Surely the days of the Revolution are again upon us!—*Norfolk Day Book.*

Col. Ransom's Cavalry.—The 1st Regiment N. C. Cavalry, Col. Robert Ransom, Jr., commanding, reached Petersburg yesterday with its long train of baggage wagons. For some months this fine Cavalry corps has been on active duty in the vicinity of and beyond Manassas. In several instances, we believe, though the men have never been engaged in actual battle, they have had several brilliant skirmishes with the enemy, in which they have invariably gained the victory. In conjunction with others yesterday, we could scarcely refrain from comparing the worn and weary condition of the horses with the splendid appearance they presented in their passage through town some months ago. On their native soil, however, with a bountiful supply of provisions, we hope they will early regain their lost flesh, and be in prime condition to meet and repel the invaders of the old North State.

Petersburg Express, 25th.

Sale of Sugar and Molasses.—A large stock of N. O. Sugar and Molasses was sold at auction by Messrs. J. E. Lemoine & Sons yesterday morning, at prices varying from 19 @ 28 cents for the sugar, and 1 39 @ 1 40 for the molasses.

Petersburg Express, 25th.

Poisoning the Yankees.—In one of the Yankee accounts of the fight at Newbern we find the following:

"It is true that the people, on leaving the town, set jugs of poisoned rum and whiskey out on their counters, so that our troops would get hold of the liquor.

"Fortunately some of our officers visited the city early in the afternoon, and discovered the attempt, but not until two of them had partaken of the mixture. One of them died last night in fits, and the other is not expected to live. The troops emptied the jugs into the gutters."

Captured Yankees.—Ten Yankee soldiers, members of the brigade commanded by the notorious Frank Thomas, of Maryland, were caught recently by our pickets while prowling around Winchester, Va., and were brought to town and lodged in the C. S. military prison, on Main street, Sunday night. Four of the number turned out to be second class Maryland men, who joined the brigade of old Thomas in hopes of being allowed to plunder their neighbors. For the present, their dreams of military glory and roguery "are sadly o'er."—*Richmond Dispatch, 26th.*

Officers for Arizona Territory.—RICHMOND, March 26.—The President has appointed and the Senate confirmed the following officers for Arizona Territory: Governor, John R. Baylor; Secretary, Robert Josselyn; Chief Justice, Columbus Upson; District Attorney, Russell Howard; Marshall, Samuel J. Jones.

Wendell Phillips Pelted with Eggs.—CINCINNATI, March 24.—Wendell Phillips, the notorious Abolitionist agitator, attempted to lecture at the opera house to-night, but met with rather an unexpected demonstration. He avowed himself an abolitionist and disunionist, whereupon he was egged and stoned, when he was taken away by his friends.

Gone over to the Yankees.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, "Occasional," states that Bailie Peyton has announced his adhesion to the National Government, and that A. O. P. Nicholson, who has been quiet during all the troubles, will probably follow the example.

The British ship Eliza Bonsall has lately sailed from Nassau, (N. P.) for Liverpool, with a cargo of 3000 bales Cotton.

A Confederate schooner, with a cargo of Naval Stores, lately reached Nassau, (N. P.) where her goods were immediately sold at a very high price. The Captain has only made a few trips, and he expects now to retire with a balance in his favor of forty-five thousand dollars.—*Char. Courier.*

WAR NEWS.

A Battle near Winchester.—RICHMOND, March 26.—The news from the Valley is not near so encouraging as that published in our yesterday's issue, and in some degree less hopeful for our cause. Our news is predicated upon a telegram received at the Governor's office yesterday, from Major Herman at Staunton. The dispatch states that Gen. Jackson engaged the enemy within a few miles of Winchester, at half-past four on Sunday afternoon, and that the fighting continued till nightfall, when our troops fell back to Cedar Creek, about two miles from Strasburg. Our loss is thought to be about two hundred, a heavy proportion of which is in company officers. Among the killed or missing, the names of Captain Antrim, Lieutenant Dale, Major Jackson and Lieutenant Williams, are given.

It is difficult to understand the circumstances connected with this engagement, particularly as previous information seemed to leave little doubt of the evacuation of the town of Winchester by the enemy. This was doubtless the impression of Gen. Jackson, or he would hardly have marched his men forty miles to engage a largely superior force. The withdrawal of their force was no doubt a *ruse* to entrap him, and has too nearly succeeded, not to admit the question of a want of caution somewhere.

The telegram also states that the enemy were in pursuit of our forces; and if so, it is not at all improbable that a second engagement has taken place ere this.—*Dispatch.*

RICHMOND, March 26.—The President has received a letter from Stonewall Jackson. He says that he had a fight at Winchester, on Sunday, with 18,000 Federals. It lasted from 4 o'clock in the evening till night; firing on both sides then stopped. Jackson fell back to a better position at Cedar Creek, leaving Ashby on the field, where he stayed till the morning. The enemy moved also in the night, pushing his retreat towards Winchester. Our loss is considerable in officers and men. The loss of the enemy was enormous.

RICHMOND, March 26.—Gov. Letcher has received the following from Staunton, the 26th:

General Jackson's army is between Mount Jackson and Woodstock, in good condition. 150 wounded arrived here this morning. The Yankees fired on our flag twice, and refused to permit us to bury our dead. The enemy's loss is very heavy. They were repulsed and driven from the field twice.

RICHMOND, March 27.—Persons from near Winchester say that Jackson had not more than 3,500 in the action. During the fight, the Yankees had 21,000 engaged, and 12,000 as a reserve. Jackson's force was altogether 6,000. One regiment was held in reserve, and 1800 did not come up in time.

Our Government is satisfied with the result.

The Secretary of War has issued a general order for all furloughed men to return to duty immediately.

RICHMOND, March 27.—Later dispatches give our loss at Winchester at between 350 and 400 killed and wounded, and the 2d Va. regiment lost over 100. Col. L. T. Moore, of Winchester, was killed. The enemy lost about 1200 or 1500.

Our army is now at Woodstock, and the Federals at Strasburg.

The Baltimore American of the 25th inst. gives an account of a skirmish on Saturday, in which Gen. Shields of their army had his arm shattered, and they lost one killed and one wounded. Our side, numbering 12,000 or 15,000, lost 29 killed and many wounded, and when the yankee batteries opened "scattered like sheep." Of Sunday's fight it says:

"Dispatches from Winchester confirm the defeat of the Rebel army under Gen. Jackson in the battle of Sunday. The Rebels have been driven back to Strasburg with heavy loss, and more than 1000 of their small arms have been captured. The fighting yesterday was confined to skirmishing, in which we had 10 killed and wounded. An official dispatch from a surgeon in Gen. Shields' division states that our loss in the battle of Sunday was from 75 to 100 killed and about 250 wounded. He also states that he saw on the field '225 of the enemy dead.'"

WINCHESTER, March 24.—In consequence of the forward movement of our forces, the reports of the killed, wounded and missing cannot be accurately ascertained, but it is estimated that our loss was 80 to 100 killed, among whom were one Colonel and fourteen Captains and Lieutenants.

From Island No. 10.—MEMPHIS, TENN., March 25.—Information from Island No. 10 was received here last night, which states that there was heavy cannonading on Sunday last. Two of the enemy's gunboats were destroyed—one sunk below Hickman, the other sunk in sight of the island. Our soldiers on the island are in good spirits, and declare they can hold it against the world.

The enemy's land forces at New Madrid are estimated at forty thousand. Sixty of them came down the river in small boats, through the swamp to Gayoso, and captured seven citizens, formerly of Gen. Thompson's army.

Yesterday, the Confederate scouts at Corinth captured one hundred artillery horses belonging to the Yankees. They were compelled to leave the guns, as the enemy was close at hand.

Yankee accounts of the condition of things at Island No. 10 have been received up to Sunday night.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, at nine o'clock on Sunday night, off Island No. 10, says that the firing has been conducted slowly day and night, at intervals of half an hour. Our fire has been mostly concentrated upon the upper battery, which is now falling to pieces. The battery has not replied for two days. Only one gun can be seen in position, and that is Rucker's battery on the main shore, which is also mysteriously silent. The encampments are growing smaller and smaller every day. Transports still continue flying about, apparently carrying away troops. The river is still rising, and everything is overflowed. The rebels are fairly drowned out of some of the batteries, and have been attempting to erect new ones, but the well directed fire from our mortars prevents them.

The Federals in Florida.—SAVANNAH, GA., March 26.—The Republican of this morning says that the Yankees are in full possession of St. John's river, Florida. About 2,500 Federals are at Jacksonville. They have torn up the railroad, and are using the iron for the defence of the city.

A special dispatch from Baldwin, Florida, says that a small detachment of Confederates stole on the Yankee picket guard, at Jacksonville, killing four and capturing three. Lt. Strange of the Confederate forces was wounded, it is feared mortally.

New Orleans to be Attacked.—The Baltimore American of the 25th says that the mortar fleet has left Key West for Lake Pontchartrain, to attack New Orleans. It consisted of 21 mortar vessels, 8 steamers, and 1 storeship, in three divisions under the command of Commodore David D. Porter, U. S. Navy.

No Draft.—There was no drafting done in this county last Saturday. After a thorough investigation of the matter, it was ascertained that Cabarrus had already furnished some two hundred over her quota of troops.—*Concord Reg.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1862.

VOLUNTEERS.—A number of our townsmen leave here to-day for Wilmington, viz: the Clarendon Guards, Capt. T. D. Haigh, and in their ranks the Commander and the few members of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry not already in the regular service.

It will be seen by the advertisement of Capt. Jas. F. Foulkes, that his company will leave for the camp at Raleigh on Monday next. His officers are, Jesse K. Kyle 1st Lieut., John H. Robinson 2d, and W. E. Kyle 3d. All the Lieutenants were members of the Bethel regiment, having served in the Independent Company of this place.

BEAUFORT, FORT MACON, &c.—From a reliable source we learn that up to the 21st inst., Fort Macon had not been attacked, but that a yankee regiment was at Shepardsville on the night of the 21st. Shepardsville is in Carteret County, about 14 miles from Beaufort and 16 miles from Fort Macon. The Captain of the advance Company of this regiment stated to a gentleman who conversed with him, that at the same time that he left Newbern for Beaufort or the vicinity, some boats had left for Swannsborough. [It is since ascertained that they have taken possession of Swannsborough, which is a small port at the end of Bogue Sound, about 50 miles from Wilmington.] Not half a dozen persons had left Beaufort, their means of egress having been cut off. The Carolina City Hotel had been burnt, by order, it is said, of Col. White, the commandant at Fort Macon, for what reason we cannot imagine. Fort Macon is fully provisioned for six months, which will serve for eight or ten months, if carefully preserved. There are five North Carolina Companies there, having probably about 300 effective men. These companies are, Capt. Blount's from Wilson county, Capt. Cogdell's (formerly Andrews's) from Wayne, Capt. Pool's and Capt. Manney's, from Carteret, and Capt. Guion's, from Newbern. These have no higher officer than a Captain, and Col. White of the Confederate army, (of Mississippi,) is in command. He is a graduate of West Point, about 28 years of age, and had been in the U. S. army. He has the reputation of being as brave a man as ever lived.

A number of negroes had run away and gone into Newbern, but Burnside did not feed them and had delivered them up to their owners whenever applied for; and six of them had been shot by the yankee sentinels.

At the same hour that we received this information, which may be entirely relied on, the mail brought us the following, which shows how the yankees can lie:

From the North.—FORTRESS MONROE, March 23.—The steamer Chancellor Livingston, arrived from Hatteras last night, brings intelligence that immediately after the occupation of Newbern, an expedition started to Beaufort, N. C. The place was found to have been evacuated before our troops approached. Fort Macon was blown up by the rebels, and the rebel steamer Nashville burned on that day. Gen Burnside has occupied Newbern. It has been ascertained that sixteen thousand troops are on the road from Goldsboro' to reinforce the rebels at Newbern. The steamer Suwannee sailed for Hatteras on March 22d, with the mail and passengers.

Second Dispatch.—WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The destruction of Fort Macon and the steamer Nashville has been confirmed.

Col. Segar, representative elect from the Accomac district, arrived here this morning, and confirms the intelligence of the destruction of the privateer steamer Nashville and Fort Macon by the rebels.

The expedition to Beaufort did not start till a week after Newbern was occupied; Beaufort was not evacuated; Fort Macon was not blown up; and the Nashville, instead of being burned, is safe in a more Southern port. It may be that they stumbled on the truth about the 16,000 troops.

The latest rumor we have from Kinston is that *an attack upon the yankees is to be made forthwith.*

The Postmaster at Raleigh writes on the way-bill that there was "no news" there yesterday.

The enemy's boats went to Washington a few days ago and took quiet possession, the troops marched through the town and departed without perpetrating any of their customary outrages.

From our exchanges we learn that the yankees hoisted the U. S. flag over the court house, cheering it, whilst the people remained perfectly silent. They destroyed a gunboat and some gun carriages; threatened to hang any negroes that came to their boats; and expressed disappointment at not finding a Union feeling there.

At Newbern on the 22d, Burnside landed a large number of wagons and artillery, with reinforcements of men, indicating a forward land movement. It was even reported that 15,000 of them had marched towards Kinston, but the report is not credited. The real designs of the enemy are not yet manifested—whether for Goldsborough, Wilmington or elsewhere.

Gen. Burnside occupies as his headquarters, the house of Mr. J. M. F. Harrison, known as the "John Stanly House," the place that Gen. Washington stopped at when he visited Newbern; Gen. Foster occupies the residence of Charles Slover; another General occupies Judge Donnel's house. The office of the provost marshal is in the Bank of Commerce. The Merchants Bank, both Methodist Churches, and the Academy are used as hospitals. The Yankees have service for the soldiers in the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, and in the Christian Church for the negroes.

DEATH OF LIEUT. MASSEY.—We have seen a letter from Newbern, dated March 22d, written to inform the family of Lieut. Wm. H. Massey of this town of his death at 9 o'clock on that morning, of a wound through his bowels received in the battle of the 14th. "He requested, just before his death, Dr. Pittman, Surgeon of our Hospitals, to inform his family of his death, and so to dispose of his body that his friends might obtain it His body will be cared for, (adds the writer,) and when circumstances will admit, his friends can take it home."

☞ COL VANCE'S REGIMENT.—Mr. T. L. Troy, who left Kinston on Wednesday last, states that this gallant Regiment is still in a condition of great destitution. He will return to-morrow morning, and will thankfully receive and convey to them anything contributed to-day.

GEN. HOLMES.—The following General Order, issued by Gen. Holmes on the 25th inst., on assuming command in this State, exhibits the spirit with which he enters upon his work:

"The enemy are before us and must advance at an early day. If we do not defeat him, North Carolina will be under his worse than vandal despotism. Let us all then give ourselves up body and mind to the sacred duty of her defence. To effect this, the strictest discipline must be preserved, and the commanders of Companies, Regiments, and Brigades are required to enforce the most exact obedience to all orders and regulations. Until further orders no furloughs will be granted, nor will any officer or soldier be permitted to leave his camp without permission from his Brigade commander. The most active system of drill will be instituted, and every commanding officer is held responsible, that his command is ready to march at a moment's notice."

Mr. John W. King, a member of Capt. Strange's cavalry company, was mentioned here soon after the battle of Newbern, by some one who had come from Goldsborough, as the only one of that company about whose safety there was said to be any doubt, and it was stated that he was missing, but not supposed to be a prisoner, only a straggler whose return to camp was expected. We published the report, and added, to relieve the anxiety of his family and friends, the part of it about his being a supposed straggler. Mr. King, it appears, does not take in good part our intended kindness, but writes us a letter dated "Newbern, March 22d," (we suppose he meant to write *Kinston,*) in which he says that he "is not nor was not missing since the battle, but came from Newbern to Kinston with his company." Very well. We are glad to hear it.

CONGRESS.—A resolution has been adopted in the House to adjourn on the 7th of April till the 1st Monday in July.

The President's salary has been fixed at $25,000; and he is to have four additional aids, intended to be sent as occasion may require to distant camps.

The Senate has passed a bill to fix the salary of Chaplains in the army at $100 a month.

On motion of Mr. Smith of N. C., the President has been requested to furnish a copy of the official report of the Battle of Bethel.

Mr. Foote has offered a resolution looking to an army of a million of men and an appropriation of two thousand millions of dollars.

On Friday the President sent a message to Congress closing as follows:—

"The vast preparations made by the enemy for a combined assault at numerous points on our frontier and seaboard have produced the result that might have been expected. They have animated the people with a spirit of resistance so general, so resolute and so self-sacrificing that it requires rather to be regulated than to be stimulated. The right of the State to demand and the duty of each citizen to render military service, need only to be stated to be admitted. It is not, however, wise or judicious policy to place in active service that portion of the force of a people which experience has shown to be necessary as a reserve. Youths under the age of eighteen years require further instruction—men of matured experience are needed for maintaining order and good government at home, and in supervising preparations for rendering efficient the armies in the field.

"These two classes constitute the proper reserve for home defence, ready to be called out in case of emergency, and to be kept in the field only while the emergency exists. But in order to maintain this reserve intact, it is necessary that in a great war like that in which we are now engaged, all persons of intermediate age, not legally exempt for good cause, should pay their debt of military service to the country, that the burthens should not fall exclusively on the most ardent and patriotic.

"I therefore recommend the passage of a law declaring that all persons residing within the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, and rightfully subject to military duty, shall be held to be in the military sevice of the Confederate States, and that some plain and simple method be adopted for their prompt enrollment and organization, repealing all of the legislation heretofore enacted, which would conflict with the system proposed. JEFFERSON DAVIS."

HON. W. L YANCEY.—The yankee papers will have it that Mr. Yancey is their prisoner. They give all the particulars of his capture, his disguise, &c. *If* they captured him he must have been released unconditionally, for he took his seat in the Confederate Senate at Richmond on Wednesday morning last.

PERFIDY OF THE NORTH.—We copy from the Richmond Examiner a more particular account of the faithless conduct of the Yankee government in repudiating its arrangement about the exchange of prisoners, after the fortune of war had put it in possession of more of ours than we had of theirs. This shows what we are to expect from such scoundrels, if ever we fall into their power. We have been favored by the Hon. Messrs Davis and McDowell with copies of the document, and it fully sustains the Examiner's account of it.

While the yankee perfidy is utterly disgraceful, the folly of Secretary Benjamin in giving up hundreds of his yankee prisoners before the bargain was signed, is amazing.

But while we feel and appreciate the vileness of the Yankee course, we must renew our earnest protest against the retaliatory measure proposed by the Administration at Richmond. Whatever the Yankees may do, let no stain of base violation of faith rest upon the South.

The 43d Regiment of Volunteers, just organized at Raleigh,—Col. Daniel, Lieut. Col. Kenan, and Major Boggan,—consists of the following companies:

A—Thos. S. Kenan, Captain, (since promoted;) Jas. G. Kenan, Robert B. Carr and John W. Hinson, Lieutenants.

B—Rob't P. Waring, Captain; Henry Ringstaff, Wm. E. Still and Julius I. Alexander, Lieutenants.

C—Jas. S. Woodard, Captain; Henry King, Wm. T. Brewer and Ruffin Barnes, Lieutenants.

D—Cary Whitaker, Captain; ——— ———, Jno. S. Whitaker and ——— ———, Lieutenants.

E—John A Vines, Captain; James R. Thigpen, Wiley G. Cobb and Van Buren Sharpe, Lieutenants.

F—Willie R Williams, Captain; Wm. C. Ousby, Henry A Macon and Wm R. Bond, Lieutenants.

G—Wm. A. Dowtin, Captain; Levi P. Perkinson, Wm. B. Williams and Alex'r P. Steed, Lieutenants.

H—Walter J. Boggan, Captain, (since promoted;) John H. Coppedge, Hampton Beverly and Benjamin F. Moore, Lieutenants.

I—Robert T Hall, Captain; Richard H. Battle, John H. Threadgill and John Ballard, Lieutenants.

K—James Boggan, Captain; Caswell H. Sturdivant, John A. Boggan and Stephen Huntley, Lieutenants.

The 44th Regiment was formed at Raleigh on Friday last, of what companies we are not advised except that Capt. Deberry's of Montgomery is one of them. Col. G. E. B. Singeltary of Pitt was elected Colonel, and Capt. R. C. Cotten of Chatham Lieut. Colonel.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Isaac N. Harris of Chatham, and Martin Jolly, both of the 5th Reg. N. C. Vols., died in Suffolk last week.

LISTING TAXABLES.—There has been so much confusion in our State legislation during the past two years, and such shameful delay in publishing the results, that the public may not generally be aware of the fact that tax lists are to be given in during the last 20 working days of April, instead of July, and that they must cover interest &c. given in last year, that given in having been set aside. All cash in hand on the 1st April, if more than $100, is to be given in, and all spirits distilled between 21st Feb'y and 15th April, when distillation must cease.

LEAD WANTED.—An earnest call is made for any old lead, of which the government is greatly in want. Somebody ought to be appointed in every neighborhood to collect it, either by purchase or gift.

BOBBINS.—We have in our office one of the neatest and most complete of all those articles which necessity has forced our people to make for themselves, instead of buying from the Yankees. It is one of what cotton manufacturers call bobbins, and was made at Mallett's Cotton Factory in this place, with tools made for the purpose in the Factory. It is more substantially and neatly made than the Yankee article. Persons interested will do well to call and see it, and to get from Mr. Mallett instructions to make the tools, &c., which he will very cheerfully give.

We learn that the ends of the bobbins are made of dogwood and persimmon, and as neither of these trees grows at the North, the yankees have been in the habit of sending to the South for the wood, manufacturing it into bobbins, and then sending it back to us. How abominably we have permitted ourselves to be shaved by these loving brethren of ours!

ROGUES CAUGHT.—A few nights ago the smoke-house of Thos. J. Curtis, Eq., in this vicinity, was robbed of some 1000 lbs. of bacon, by a gang of bold rascals who it seems took a carry-all to the spot to bring off their plunder. Mr. C. the next day ferreted out some of the rogues, had two of them—Enoch Manuel, a free negro, and Isaac Hobbs, a slave—arrested and committed to jail, and recovered nearly half of the bacon. He deserve the thanks of the public for his energy.

RYE COFFEE NOT POISON.—Several physicians and chemists are out in the papers in denial of the statement recently made of deleterious effects of rye coffee. We have no doubt that Dr. Crawcour, Professor of Chemistry in the New Orleans School of Medicine, is right in saying that the whole story about rye being a poison is "one tissue of absurdity and error. The public may rest assured that rye coffee is perfectly innocent, and may be used with as much safety as the finest Mocha."

ENGLISH VIEWS.—We copy a remarkable article which the Northern papers furnish from the London Times. Whilst all the expectations of European intervention have proved fallacious, it is quite probable that the North will find its taxes a more potent weapon in our favor than even European intervention. See the Times article.

THE BLOCKADE.—Lord Campbell, who took exception to the efficiency of the blockade in a recent debate in the English parliament, is described as a veteran politician, and has not been in a minority for thirty years. He has been Lord Chancellor, and is now Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. He has doubtless surveyed his ground well; and if he has taken a decided stand against the blockade, he knows his ability to maintain his position. He may have been chosen by the opposition to begin that great contest in Parliament, which a Northern letter-writer predicted as imminent. If the Derby party is united, with such an ally from the old Liberal party, the issue of the contest is not doubtful.

FIDDLING NERO AND BURNING ROME.—Some of the Northern papers are terribly severe upon Mrs. Lincoln for giving a grand ball, the first that ever took place in the White House. About 500 were present, Mrs. Lincoln herself being dressed in the highest style of fashion and extravagance. The supper, prepared in New York, cost thousands of dollars. One of the papers says,—

"How forcibly and unpleasantly it calls to mind the fiddling of Nero at the burning of Rome! That same night, while in Washington all was wanton and gay, wounded volunteers died in the hospitals for want of care and comfort, and our noblest sons and brothers pined in the loathsome horrors of a Southern prison, and sighed hopelessly for release. And still with bands playing, and streamers flying, and the noble old ship of State tempest tossed, and drifting along the very verge of an abyss, the "august wisdom of the capital" are merry with wine, jolly and indifferent, toasting and feasting, dancing and capering about the White House goose with devil-me-care imbecility, as though life were intended for a pastime—civil war an agreeable tableaux. Shade of Belshazzar—ashes of Nineveh—golden calf of Aaron—come forth, ye are wanted in Washington."

THINGS IN TEXAS.—A subscriber writes us from Smith county, Texas, on the 8th inst.:—

We have no news of much importance in this place—only war; nearly all the young men have gone from this State to meet the yankees, and nearly all of the married men under fifty years of age; and what few have not gone are speaking of going. We all are determined in standing up to our rights in this county.

We have a plenty of bread and meat in this country. Corn is worth 30 to 50 cts. per bushel; wheat 60 to 65 cts.; bacon 12½ cts.; beef 2½ to 3 cts.; coffee none; sugar 10 to 16⅔; domestics are high; unbleached 25 to 35 cts. per yd; bleached 30 to 40 cts., and woolen goods $1 to $1 50 per yd agreeable to quality.

The young women are making the wheels sing sweeter than they ever did the Pianoforte. They have turned to shoe-making; many have made shoes for their whole family. The women have turned out to do the labor of their husbands, generally speaking. We are planting and fixing to plant, and men that had quit work with old age have turned out to work as though they were only forty years of age. We are scarce of guns in this part of the country and powder and lead are fully as scarce: powder is worth $2 50 per lb. Lead 50 to 75 cts. per lb. I have done no work but repairing guns ever since the war commenced. We have nearly got all the old barrels that are worth repairing put in good shooting order, and our Texas boys do brag on their guns and knives, &c.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The following is a list of killed, wounded and missing in Capt Wooten's company, G, 33d Regiment, 12th State Troops:

Prisoners.—Captain Wooten, Lieut. W. H. Massey, wounded, since died at Newbern.

Killed.—Privates, J. W. Faircloth, B. A. Bryant, Andrew Reynolds, Wm. Carter, E. C. Thompson, John Gewin, John Brock.—7.

Wounded.—John W. Wooten arm broken, James Core shoulder broken, Nathan Hair in breast, A. McLeod in hand, Allen Davis shoulder, slightly, Jonathan Deal back, slightly.

Missing.—Sergeant L. A. Nixon, Corporal E. A. Kenaday, Privates, Jas. Price, A. M. Hair, D. L. Denson, W. H. McDonald, E. Shephard, Wm. Goodrich, J. A. Griffin, W. L. Callais, Jas. Chappel, John Flarity.—12.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons will please publish the above, and return the thanks of the remainder of our company to the good people of Fayetteville for the many articles of clothing and bedding sent by them through the hands of Major P. F. Alderman and Sheriff R. W. Hardie. Also my thanks to Messrs. A. McLean, J. C. Poe, G. R. Honrine, Mr and Mrs. A. J. Woodward, for many articles of clothing, &c., sent to my humble self.

JOHN D. CALLAIS,
Lieut. Commanding Company.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOLDIERS.

In addition to articles already acknowledged, Messrs. Hardie and Alderman have received, from Mrs J R McDuffie 2 prs socks, 1 shirt, 1 home-made blanket: Mrs M Hooper 2 shirts, 1 pr socks; Dr R Scott 7 frying pans; Mrs H C Robinson 10 prs socks; Mrs Wright Huske 1 blanket; Daniel McRae 2 prs socks; John C Haigh 12 do; G W I Goldston 12 do; Arch'd Graham Jr, 3 do and $2; Alex'r Johnson Jr, 10 yds crash; James M Vann 23 lbs tobacco; Mrs Mary Ann Fuller 1 blanket; Mrs Dan'l McDiarmid and Mrs H C Robinson, through Ladies' Association, 20 shirts, 15 prs gloves, 8 prs socks; Ladies' Association 5 prs gloves, 1 pair pants; M Cagle 2 pairs socks; J H & R T Ellis 5 do; P J Harris 4 do; Wm Overby 2 do; Rob't Mitchell 2 blankets; Mrs A J Woodward 3 comforts, 1 blanket; J D Starr 10 prs socks; C W Andrews lot of tin ware; Jos Hollingsworth 1 shirt, 1 pr socks; Mrs L C Lineberry 1 blanket; John A Pemberton 50 prs socks; A A McKethan a splendid lot of oil-cloth. And the following contributions in Cash: Arch'd Graham $1, John M Rose $2, Dr H A McSwain $1, G Deming $1, Col C E Leete $1, D McDuffie $2, M McKinnon $1, C T Haigh $5, J R McDuffie $2, J G Shepherd $10, Cash $5, Thos McDaniel $2, M Faulk $5.

The cash collected has been expended for such articles as it was thought were most needed by Capts. Wooten's and Strange's companies, which have been sent in charge of P F Alderman Another box will be sent in a few days. I will receive any contributions, or they may be left at the Court House or at the store of A M Campbell. R. W. HARDIE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ALBEMARLE, N. C., March 26, 1862.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—Yesterday Col. Davis, in obedience to the Adjutant General's orders, mustered the militia of Stanly County to answer a call for one-third of the militia. Two hundred and thirty-six were required. Without any effort every District furnished its quota, and two hundred and thirty gallant men responded to the call. Had it been required, Stanly would, without the power of drafting, have furnished two hundred more. We already had four hundred and twenty in the field, and with the number obtained yesterday, we now have seven hundred. As you are aware, ours is a very small county, with but few negroes, so that we have but few laborers at home. We think if the whole South will turn out proportionally all will be well. *

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MANGUM, March 28, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—The 4th Company of Montgomery volunteers was organized in Troy, the 1st March, by the election of David D Deberry, Captain; John Gaines, 1st Lieutenant, John C Montgomery and Alexander Russell, 2d Lieutenants; W T Wade, 1st Sergeant, Claiborne Harris, 2d, John F Hamilton, 3d, Gilbert Russell, 4th, Allen Jordan, 5th; W C Hilliard, 1st Corporal; Calvin Mills, 2d, Elisha Harris, 3d, Mason Hurt, 4th; James Pence, Drummer; W C Morris, Ensign; W H Heathcock, Commissary.

Privates, John T. Moore, W. J. Reynolds, John F. Crowder, Franklin Callais, J. N. Merrit, Calvin Chappell, James A. Gibson, Miles Henly, Noah Morris, J. R Maton, Samuel Morgan, E F Wright, John C Reynolds, H W Bird, Aleson Pence, Clark Thompson, E T Harris, Henry Harris, James A Kearns, Jas M Tucker, Simeon Smith, Whitson Talbert, John M McInnis, Brontly Waisner, Franklin Talbert, Elihu Morgan, Jno H Russell, E L Russell, John M Bean, Martin Pool, R M Talbert, I B Coggin, Rolin Chappell, W A Reeves, J C Reeves, G A Cline, Wilson Crawford, H J W S Cline, John Edwards, P L Elliott, N S Elliott, W Keith, Marvel Eppes, Charles W Bell, James B Batten, Doctor Talbert, Noah Coggin, R F Talbert, E J Hardester, Collier Callicutt, W Vondergriff, C N Wright, Jesse Ragsdale, Milton Talbert, William Waisner, J G Crawford, M C Elliot, W L Hall, A E Hall, Elias Slack, A J Blalock, Briton Harris, New't Green, John Usry, John A Lisk, George Shaw, Henry Shankle, S W Thompson, William Russell, Hillary Russell, P H Wood, H L Reeves, William High, John Keith, John J Hilliard, J A Redden, J K Keith. In all 82.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

A BATTLE IN TEXAS—THE CONFEDERATES VICTORIOUS.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, March 28th.—Intelligence has just been received of a desperate battle at Val Verde, four miles above Fort Craig, on the 21st. It lasted all day. The Confederates numbered 2,800. The Federals consisted of 1,000 regulars and 4,000 New Mexican volunteers. The enemy at first attempted to turn our left flank, but were repulsed by Major Lockridge. They then attacked our whole line. Being driven back, they concentrated on our left, forcing us to fall back. They then crossed to the battery over the river. This move proved fatal to them. We charged their battery and captured it, dispersing them with great slaughter. The Confederate loss is 36 killed and 106 wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is over 500.

Major Lockridge and Capt. Van Hanvel of our army, were killed. Col. W. L. Robards is slightly wounded.

A shell exploded in the midst of Kit Carson's regiment, killing and wounding 20.

We captured a field battery of seven splendid guns, 250 muskets, and many prisoners.

Col. Green commanded our forces. General Canby commanded the Federals.

Later.—2500 of the enemy returned to Fort Craig; the balance are missing. Our forces have surrounded them, and they must capitulate.

THE YANKEES REPULSED AT NEW SMYRNA.

AUGUSTA, March 29.—The Savannah Republican of this morning says that on Saturday last, a Federal gun-boat, dispatched to New Smyrna, Florida, from St. Augustine, sent in barges with fifty-two men to attack our troops. Capt. Owens, with thirty horsemen, opened fire on the barges, killing forty-two Federals, mortally wounding two, and took one prisoner;—nine escaped. The negro pilot who brought in the barge was captured and hung.

The Yankees sent in a flag of truce to bury their dead, which was granted on condition that they would surrender the negroes that they had stolen. They gave up seven.

Fight at Winchester—Further Particulars.—RICHMOND, March 29.—The following dispatches were received yesterday by Gov. Letcher:

STAUNTON, March 28.—Lieuts. Judkin, Williams and Capt. Morrison are prisoners. The prisoners taken from us have been sent to Baltimore. They all were in fine spirits and cheered loudly for Jeff. Davis as they passed through Winchester.

Gen. Shields was wounded in the arm by Ashby, and it was amputated. The enemy's loss is 2000 killed and wounded. They are depressed and badly worsted.

Our loss was 465. Col. Ashby was skirmishing near Woodstock when last heard from and a heavy cannonading was going on. Our men are in fine spirits and confident of success. There is no Union sentiment in Winchester.

STAUNTON, March 28.—All was quiet last night at 9 o'clock. Col. Ashby had a little brush in the morning driving them back and killing twelve or fifteen.

From Yorktown.—The Yankees were said to be advancing towards Yorktown in large force on Friday. A slight skirmish took place on Thursday between the advance forces of the enemy and our pickets, in which Lieut. Wray, of the Old Dominion Guard, was wounded in the hip. No other casualties reported on our side. Women and children were flying from the Peninsula.

The Federals have been landing large forces at Newport's News—report says as many as 15,000 in a single day. We hope that Magruder will give a good account of them.

Yankee Prisoners.—31 of the crew of the U. S. frigate Congress, captured by the Merrimac, arrived in Richmond on Friday. Among them 2 officers and 2 negroes.

The Arms Safe.—We are pleased to learn that information has been received in official quarters of the safety of all the arms and ammunition recently arrived at New Smyrna, in Florida. Much apprehension has been felt of late on the subject.—*Sav. Rep. 27th inst.*

Good News, if True.—A rumor was in town last night that an iron-clad steamer had arrived in a Confederate port, laden with arms. Though probable, we shall not vouch for its truth.—*Savannah Republican, 28th inst.*

A large quantity of arms and ammunition passed down the Raleigh and Gaston road on Monday the 24th. There were from 25,000 to 40,000 stand of arms.
Raleigh Spirit of the Age, 29th.

The details of the fight near Winchester are not fully known; but the general effect has been highly inspiriting. It was a glorious fight, stoutly, steadily and heroically sustained for hours against three times their number. The army, since the fight, is reported to be in the finest spirits, justly proud of its achievements, and eager for fresh contests. With thirty thousand like these, under their fearless leader, Philadelphia would soon be the spoil of victorious Confederates.

Signs of vigor in the management of the war are more abundant and more manifest; and a more cheerful spirit is showing itself. The enemy have evidently had their plan of operations frustrated. Whether it was the retreat of Johnston, the feats of the Merrimac, the increased spirit infused into the service by Lee, or the enterprise of Jackson, or all combined, which produced the effect, certain it is the effect has been wrought. The enemy's schemes are disconcerted; the invasion hangs fire, and the conviction is general, that a majority of those who invade Virginia and Carolina, will remain to enrich the soil. They may plunder, and burn and steal and lay waste; but they will reap the reward of their iniquities.

Great interest is attached to the movements in Tennessee and along the Mississippi. The Memphis papers avow great confidence in the ability of our brave people to repel the invaders. It is said that Island No. 10 can be held against any force that can be brought against it; and it is also added that its occupation is not essential to the defence of the Mississippi.

Great impatience is manifested for the re-appearance of the Virginia.—*Rich. Whig, 29th.*

Virginia Volunteering.—Returns have been received at the Adjutant General's Office from 484 Virginia companies in the field showing an aggregate strength of 32,425. The number required to fill these companies to the minimum of 100 men each is 16,070.

Of Col. Pryor's regiment of 900 men, all but 68 have re-enlisted for the war. The 68 embrace many whom age, infirmity, or imperative business forbade to enlist.

BELLS GIVEN.—The Church bells at Augusta, New Orleans and Staunton, Va., have been given to be cast into cannon.

Fatal Affray.—A difficulty took place yesterday, between Thomas Ryan and Michael Russell, which resulted in the former drawing his pistol and shooting Russell, killing him instantly. Ryan is in jail. Both were members of the Second North Carolina regiment.
Fredericksburg Herald, 25th inst.

Gen. Joe Johnston.—The Lynchburg Virginian learns from a gentleman who conversed with General Lee, a day or two since, that he considered the evacuation of Manassas a feat that would stamp General Johnston a splendid commander, even if he had given no other evidences of great military capacity.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Herald" of the 18th says, that the nomination of Sickles for Brigadier General was *rejected* by the U. S. Senate, and that of Cochrane *laid over.*

Killed by Lightning.—We learn that during the thunder storm which prevailed in this section on Wednesday last, March 26th, about 2 o'clock in the day, one negro man was killed by lighting and three others stunned on the plantation of Dr. F. W. Potter, in Brunswick county, some thirteen miles from Wilmington. This is certainly a remarkable occurrence at this season of the year.—*Wilmington Journal, 29th.*

North Carolina State bonds are selling in Richmond at 96. Virginia bonds 92½.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FAMILY HORSE.
A CARRIAGE and BUGGY.
B. R. HUSKE,
Apply to WRIGHT HUSKE.
March 29, 1862. 12-2tpd

2000 Yards of Bleached Shirtings,

A FULL YARD WIDE, of the best English Manufactory. Just received and for sale at a reasonable price, at GEORGE BRANDT'S,
Nos. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 10, 1862. 98-itf

NOTICE.

LEWIS MUSLEWHITE, ARCH'D MUSLEWHITE and PINCKNEY KINLAW, privates in Company A, of the 31st Regiment N. C. V., commanded by C Godwin, Captain, *deserted* on the 12th of March, A. D. 1862. This is to notify the public of their *desertion* and to require Military Officers and others to treat them as deserters. C. GODWIN, Capt.
By W. H. HARTMAN,
Lieut. commanding Company.
March 25, 1862. 11-3t

Whiskey and the Soldiers.—Some time ago, talking with an intelligent soldier who had passed many years in India, and had seen some terrible applications of the "cat-o'-nine-tails," we asked "how many of the cases of flogging had anything to do with *drink?*" "Every case," replied the soldier. "I never knew a soldier flogged, except through drink in some way or other, or stealing so as to get drink. Many a time have I had to help roll barrels of grog up the hill to one of the canteens in India, and it was a common joke to say, "Bill, I wonder how many court-martials there are inside here?"

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst., by Elder E. L. Phillips, Mr. JOHN W. YOW to Miss REBECCA C. SPINKS, all of Randolph county.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Randolph Co., on the 21st inst., by David W. Porter, Esq., Mr. HENRY H. LASSITER and Miss SUSAN C. ALLRED.

DIED,

At Cedar Falls, Randolph county, on 15th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, WM. COBLE, a young man of fine promise for usefulness, and a member of Company M, 22d Reg't N. C. Vols.

In Robeson county, March 23d, in the 19th year of his age, J. CALVIN, son of John C. and Mary Campbell. He was a promising young man, who, it is believed, found the Saviour precious to his soul.

Near South Point, Gaston County, on the 13th inst., Mrs. MARY McLEAN, in the 96th year of her age.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE, March 23rd, 1862.

Obituary notice of the Death of Capt. Wm. P. Martin.

The following preamble and Resolutions were adopted by the Members of the Methodist Church of which he was a consistent member:

Whereas, This community has received the sad intelligence of the death of CAPT. WM. P. MARTIN, who fell at his post, in the Battle at Newbern. It is right and proper that we should give public expression to emotions of sorrow occasioned by the untimely death of one so eminently endowed with all the virtues which constitute the gentleman, the christian and the patriot. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of CAPT. W. P. MARTIN this community has lost one of its best and most useful citizens, the Church one of its brightest ornaments, and the Country one of its most devoted patriots.

Resolved, That the many acts of kindness done by the deceased among us, rendered him loved and respected in life; and his devotion to our common country, in offering himself a sacrifice upon her altar, makes him glorious in Death.

Resolved, that we tender our sincere sympathy and condolence to the bereaved friends of the deceased, and especially to his little son, who is left an orphan by this sad calamity. May that Power which tempers the winds to the shorn lambs, temper this calamity to his little son. CARTHAGE CHURCH.

The Spirit of the Age, N. C. Presbyterian and Raleigh Standard please copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 31.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—25 to 26.
Beef Cattle—In demand.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Corn—1 00 to 1 05.
Cotton—No arrivals since last report.
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 24 to 26 by the quantity; 3-4 Shirtings 20.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Flour—In demand; Family 9 25, Super $9.
Hides—Dry 20; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 50 per bushel.
Molasses—1 25, N. O. Syrup 1 75.
Nails $14 to $15 per keg.
Pork—Very much wanted.
Peas—$1 to 1 10. Rye 2 50. Oats 65.
Rice—4 to 4½ cts. by the cask.
Sugars—Stock on hand very light and prices have advanced.
Salt—Very scarce.
Spirits—Peach Brandy $3; N. C. Apple 2 50; Whiskey 1 50 to 1 75.
Spirits Turpentine 16 to 17.
Tallow 20 to 22.
Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Petersburg, Bacon 26 to 30; Sugar 24 to 26; Liverpool salt $35; Beef 7 to 14; Molasses 1 40 to 1 50; Cotton Yarn 60.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian.

Not Alien Enemies.

THE following decision of the Confederate court of this district does justice to an enterprising firm, which has sustained considerable loss as a Southern house in New York by the dissolution of the Union.

Messrs. Johnston, Shepherd and Saunders are all Southern men; the two latter are Virginians, and Mr. Johnston a North Carolinian. It will be seen that they are authorized by the court to collect all the Southern debts due the firm, so that they ought not to be returned to the Confederate Receiver.

We are pleased to learn that these gentlemen contemplate opening a large wholesale house either in this city or Charleston. Rufus M. Johnston, Esq., the President of the Exchange Bank, is the member of the firm resident in this city:

IN THE CONFEDERATE COURT, SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.—*The Confederate States vs. The Property of Johnston, Shepherd and Saunders.*—The jury charged with the trial of this case having by their verdict established the fact that the persons composing the firm of Johnston, Shepherd & Saunders are not alien enemies: It is ordered that all further proceedings in this Court to sequestrate their property be dismissed. It is further ordered that the said Johnston, Shepherd and Saunders do account with John Bauskett, Esq., Receiver of the Confederate Court at Columbia, for the compensation to be by them paid to John E. Wortendyke, found to be an alien enemy, if upon the winding up of the said copartnership of Johnston, Shepherd & Saunders there shall be any compensation due according to the agreement set forth in their answer. A. G. MAGRATH.

True copy: H. Y. GRAY, Clerk.

A CARD.

THE very high prices of provisions and all articles of merchandise used in Hotels, compels us to increase the price of board. On and after the first day of April next board and lodging will be charged at $24 and table board at $20 per month.

☞ We will come back to old rates as soon as times change.

Mrs. S. H. HALL,
Proprietress Dobbin House.
T. WADDILL,
Proprietor Fayetteville Hotel.
Fayetteville, March 28, 1862. 12-3t

NOTICE.

THE RATES OF BOARD will be advanced from and after the first day of April next, at the SHEMWELL HOUSE; this is owing to the very high prices we have to pay for provisions.
P. SHEMWELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 28. 12-2ti

PLOWS! PLOWS!!

I EXPECT to be at McIver's Station (the upper terminus of the Fayetteville Coalfields Railroad) with Subsoil Plows light and heavy. Light and heavy 2 horse Turning Plows. Light and heavy 1 horse ditto, on Friday the 4th April. Persons wanting should attend.
BRYAN TYSON.
March 25, 1862. 1t

Wanted to Hire.

BY THE MONTH, or for the balance of the year, a SMART, ACTIVE BOY, about 16 or 17 years old. One who can come well recommended.
Apply immediately to Mrs. M. BANKS.
March 31. 1t

Carpenters.

CONSTANT employment in the Dock Yard and good wages will be given to any number of Carpenters who may present themselves to the Naval Constructor.
S. S. LEE, Commandant.
Commandant's Office, Navy Yard, Gosport, March 28, 1862. 12-2w

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

400 PAIR BROGAN SHOES. Just received and for sale at GEO. BRANDT'S.
Feb'y 8. 96-itf

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 28, 1862.

IN pursuance of the power vested in me by the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I, HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all COTTON and WOOLEN GOODS, including YARNS, JEANS, LINSEYS and BLANKETS, except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate or State Governments. The Adjutant General will cause the proper orders to be issued to enforce this Proclamation in the most prompt and efficient manner. All Agents to purchase on behalf of the State are required to have written authority.
HENRY T. CLARK.
March 29, 1862. 12*3t

NOTICE.

Randolph Guards.

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at Asheboro' on Monday, the 7th day of April next, provided with two suits of underclothes, one good outside suit, one good blanket and three days cooked provision, preparatory to marching immediately into camp.
JAS. F. FOULKES, Capt.
March 29, 1862. 12-2t

$50 CASH.

Twenty Volunteers Wanted.

WE wish to enlist TWENTY more good men to fill up our Company of Infantry, to whom the usual bounty of $100 will be paid, of which $50 in cash will be paid on swearing in. Apply immediately to either of the undersigned.
K. M. MURCHISON,
H. McKETHAN,
J. MARSHALL WILLIAMS.
March 27. 11-2tpd

ATTENTION.

MEMBERS of Co. E, 8th Reg't N. C. State Troops are requested to meet at Fayetteville, on Tuesday April 1st, at 11 o'clock, to sign Pay Rolls, preparatory to being paid off. Those members residing in Moore and Chatham Counties will meet me at McIver's Depot on arrival of Wednesday's train.
J. R. MURCHISON, Com'g Co. E.
March 27. 11-2tpd

AN ORDINANCE

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina,

For raising three Artillery Companies for the defence of the Town of Wilmington.

1. RESOLVED, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to raise by volunteer enlistment, not exceeding three Artillery companies to serve at the batteries already erected, or which may hereafter be erected on the Cape Fear river, below or at and in the vicinity of the town of Wilmington, and that the men constituting such companies be entitled to the same bounty, pay and allowances as are by law allowed to companies in the service of the Confederate States.

2. Be it further Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to appoint Captains and Lieutenants to recruit such companies; the term of service of said companies to be for twelve months, or for three years, or the war, unless sooner discharged by the Governor.

Passed and ratified in open Convention, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1862.

THE undersigned having been recommended by the Authorities of Wilmington, is authorized by the Governor of North Carolina to raise one of the Companies provided for in the above Ordinance. The Bounty, One Hundred Dollars, and pay and allowance the same as the Confederate service.

Volunteers in either of these companies *cannot* under this law be transferred to any other service without their consent.

An arrangement can be made with me by parties who are or have been recruiting to unite in forming this company. ROB'T G. RANKIN.
Wilmington, N. C., March 26, 1862. 11-2w

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, March 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 5.

ALL new companies of North Carolina Volunteers must be tendered directly to the State, otherwise the bounty authorized by the ordinance of the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of troops will not be paid to them, as the law does not allow it. The Companies so tendered will be organized into Regiments by the State, the commissioned officers of which elect their field officers. The bounty will be paid each company as soon as possible after their arrival in camp.

II. No organization of Regiments or Battalions will be recognized unless the same is done by the authority of the State and in compliance with its laws.

III. These Troops being raised for immediate field service, should have no more baggage than each man can carry in his knapsack. It is desirable that each man bring a blanket (if he can furnish it;) any additional articles must necessarily be lost if brought.

IV. All communications on Military matters must be sent to this office. In no other way will they receive immediate attention.

By order of Governor CLARK.
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
March 26. 11-4t

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh within the next six months, will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.
March 26. 11*t1stM

Just Received,

200 DOZ. COATS' SPOOL COTTON.
BLACK FLAX THREAD.
BOYS HOSIERY, and a
Fine Stock of Trunks,
At GEO. BRANDT'S,
4-itf 14 and 16 Hay Street.

TAX NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions begun and held for the County of Cumberland, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1862, I shall proceed on the first Monday in June next, to sell so much of the real estate of the persons herein named as will be sufficient to pay the Town and Rail Road Taxes due thereon, and costs:

½ of one lot on Green Street, listed by Chas. Colvin, Guar'n, for A. McAllister, for years 1858 and 1859. Amount taxes $10 60.

½ of same lot, listed by same, for M. J. Council, for years 1858 and 1859. Amount of taxes due $10 60.

1 lot listed by John T. Council, Court House Square, Miller lot, for years 1859 and 1860. Amount of taxes due $20 25.

1 lot on Green street, listed by J. T. Council, for Heirs of C. McAllister, for year 1860. Amount of taxes due $2 70.

8 lots on Maxwell street, listed by John McRae for Joseph Seawell, for years 1859 and 1860. Amount taxes due $20 26.

1 lot corner of Bow and Green streets listed by W. Huske for Thos. C. Hall, for years 1859 and 1860. Amount taxes due $37 12.

1 lot unlisted on Green Street, supposed to be the property of T. M. Sackett, et. al., for years 1858, 1859 and 1860. Amount taxes due $40 50.
JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.,
Town Tax Collector.
March 26, 1862. 11-ts

LUMBER.

I AM now sawing from 5,000 to 8,000 feet of Lumber per day at my **Steam Mill in Fayetteville,** and have a large supply of Seasoned Timber on hand. Will be glad to receive orders, and will give them my personal attention.
E. F. MOORE.
March 4. 5-ilm

Palma Christi Seed.

FLAT DUTCH TURNIP SEED, together with a good assortment of Garden Seeds, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
March 6. 5-4w

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1862. 92ily

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York "Tribune" of the 12th gives the following laudatory account of the atrocious violation by the enemy of their own flag of surrender at Newport's News:

" * * * As the Merrimac approached she opened fire, which the Congress returned, but soon raised the signal to surrender. The Yorktown and Jamestown sent officers aboard *to receive the surrender and arrange the transfer of the prisoners.* When some 25 of the crew of the Congress had been taken to the Rebel boats, Capt. Howard, of the 4th Artillery, brought the guns of his light battery to bear on them, and fairly beat them off and compelled them to draw off and *give up the transfer* of the prisoners. One of his shells entered the steam chest of the Yorktown. Therefore, all but the twenty-five, or so, that had been previously taken, the crew and officers of the Congress not killed, made their escape. Great praise is accorded on all hands to Capt. Howard, as well as to the Fire Zouaves and others, who lay down in the sand and picked off the Rebels with small arms."

Mail-clad War Vessels.—Ericsson's Monitor has produced a great commotion in Congress, as will be seen by the bill introduced by the naval committee in the Senate to-day, making a heavy appropriation for iron-clad boats and batteries.

The bill introduced by Senator Hale, from the Committee on Naval affairs, to-day, provides for the construction, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, of an iron clad steam vessel, of not less than five or six thousand tons burthen, and of great speed and strength, to be used only as a ram, for which purpose $1,000,000 be appropriated, also $13,000,000 for the construction of iron clad gunboats, $783,000 for the completion of Stevens' battery, and $500,000 for extending the facilities of the Washington Navy Yard, so as to roll and forge plates for the armored ships.

From the Baltimore News Sheet of the 14th, we have the following Yankee version of a bloody fight between Texan and Federal troops in New Mexico—the Texans victorious.

St. Louis, March 13.—The Republican has advices from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to February 23d, giving details of a recent battle at Fort Craig. The fight commenced on the morning of the 21st, between a portion of our troops, under Col. Roberts, and the enemy across the Rio Grande, with varied success, until 2 o'clock.

Col. Canby then crossed the river in force with a battery of six pieces, under Capt McCray, of the cavalry, but detailed in command of the battery. He had also a small battery of two howitzers. The enemy are supposed to have had eight pieces. The battle was commenced by the artillery and skirmishers, and soon became general. Towards evening most of the enemy's guns were silenced. They, however, made a desperate charge on the howitzer battery, but were repulsed with great loss.

Capt. McCray's battery was defended by Capt. Plumpton's company of United States infantry and a portion of Colonel Pinos' regiment of Mexican volunteers. The Texan Rebels charged furiously and desperately with their picked men, about six hundred strong. They were armed with carbines, revolvers and long seven pound bowie knives. After discharging their carbines at close distance, they drew their revolvers and reached the battery, amid a storm of grape and cannister. The Mexicans of Pinos' regiment now became panic stricken and ingloriously fled. Captain Plumpton and his infantry bravely stood their ground and fought nobly till more than one-half of the company were numbered with the dead. With his artillerymen cut down, and his supports reported killed, wounded or flying from the field, Capt. McCray sat down calmly and quietly on one of his guns, and with revolver in hand refused to fly or desert his flag. He thus fought to the last, and gloriously died like a hero, the last man by his guns. The Texans suffered terribly in this charge. Many of our officers distinguished themselves. Major Donaldson, who was the chief aid of Col. Canby, acted bravely, and was conspicuous in every part of the field. His horse was wounded, but the Major was not injured. Kit Carson, in command of a regiment of volunteers, deployed as skirmishers, did good service during the action, and behaved well. We have to name the loss of Lieuts. Michler and Stone, who, like Capt. McCray, nobly and bravely maintained the honor of our flag to the last. Many other officers were wounded. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded; that of the enemy is believed to be much greater. The greatest confidence is reposed in Col. Canby, and if the volunteers will do their duty, the Texans will yet be ignominiously driven from N. Mexico.

Later Northern News.—Norfolk, March 24.—Northern papers of the 22d instant have been received by the Day Book.

Advices have reached New York from Newbern which state that four hundred Confederates were killed and fifteen hundred Yankees in the recent battle. The Federals raised a white flag twice during the battle, and had ceased firing when the Confederates fell back. They were prevented from seeing the flag by the smoke.

Northern accounts say that the Confederates had thirteen thousand men in the field, and that it was a hard fight. The Yankees suffered severely, and lost many of their best officers. Five hundred Confederate prisoners were taken, fifty pieces of cannon, and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

The Federal troops at Newbern are in good quarters. The rebels fired the town and railroad bridge. One hundred of the old white population remained in town, and threw their houses open.

Lincoln's Orders to the Army.—The Northern papers publish the following orders 'by authority:'

President's General War Order No. 1.

Ordered, That the 22d day of February 1862, be a day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces.

That especially,
The Army at and about Fortress Monroe,
The Army of the Potomac,
The Army of Western Virginia,
The Army near Munfordsville, Kentucky,
The Army and Flotilla at Cairo,
And a Naval Force in the Gulf of Mexico,
be ready for a movement on that day.

That all other forces, both land and naval, with their respective commanders, obey existing orders for the time, and be ready to obey additional orders when duly given.

That Heads of Departments, and especially the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with all their subordinates, and the General-in-Chief, with all other commanders and subordinates, of the land and naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full responsibilities for the prompt execution of this order.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Heavy Reinforcements to Old Point.—We learn that fourteen steamers arrived at Old Point on Sunday loaded with troops, supposed to be for Burnside's expedition.—*Norfolk Day Book, 24th.*

Movements of Burnside.—Richmond, March 24.—The Yankees are landing their wagons, baggage train, &c., at Newbern. A decisive battle is expected at Kinston, N. C. and Suffolk, Va., in a few days.

Confederate Victory in New Mexico.—Whilst we have been lamenting our reverses near home, a grand success has attended our arms away off in New Mexico. Twenty-five hundred gallant Southerners have met, defeated, and captured a force of thirty-five hundred of the enemy, with their arms, and an immense amount of ammunition and stores. The Confederate forces were under the command of Col. Sibley, and the enemy under Col. Canby. Full particulars of the fight we were unable to gather, but the main facts are as stated, and are confessed in a late number of the Baltimore American, which succeeded in running the blockade.—*Rich. Dispatch, 22d inst.*

On perusing the New York papers of the 15th—for which we are indebted to a friend—we find that the impressions of their London correspondents are very decided; that English sympathy is all with the South, and that the English Parliament will, at no distant day, intervene in the affairs of this country.—*Richmond Whig.*

From Norfolk.—Norfolk, Va., March 24.—Twenty transport steamers entered the Roads last evening, crowded with troops. They apparently came across the Bay from the direction of the Eastern shore; supposed to reinforce Burnside or attack Magruder. Between ninety and one hundred steamers and sailing vessels were in the Roads yesterday.

Orders from Gen. McClellan.—General McClellan has written a letter to all commanders of forts on the seaboard, warning them of the Merrimac and directing them to be put in the best possible defence.

The North is terribly frightened about the Merrimac. When the news of the Merrimac's doings reached New York propositions were seriously entertained for several days to sink obstructions in the shape of a stone fleet.

The second iron-clad steamer, built at Greenpoint, after the pattern of the Monitor, will be *ready*, it is said, *this month.*

The Evacuation of Manassas—A "Masked Battery."—The Northern papers all seem to be overwhelmed with astonishment at the retirement from Manassas. They evidently look upon it as another "masked battery."

The New York Post says the retreat from Manassas was the most masterly affair in ancient or modern warfare. That it changes the character of the war, and protracts the contest for a long time.

From the North.—We are assured in well-informed quarters that the government has received advices of a very important nature, through a letter addressed to the Secretary of War by a prominent and well-known politician of the North. These dispatches from the enemy's country express the most determined confidence that unless some great disaster to our arms intervenes, the attempt which will be made, about the middle of next month, to put in operation the system of direct taxation at the North, will accomplish, perhaps by gradual steps, the abandonment of the war by the Yankees. The public debt of the North is stated to be already twelve hundred millions of dollars.—*Richmond Examiner, 25th.*

YANKEE DEPREDATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Dispatch says the following letter from a gentleman who has been despoiled of his property by the dastards who are now making war upon the South, has been sent to it for publication.

About the 15th of February, 1862, the United States revenue cutter ——, Captain Frank, landed a crew on my farm called White Point, on the Potomac river, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and carried off a lot of poultry, fired a rifle ball through my dining room, and several balls through the dairy, breaking a window-sash and nine panes of glass.

On the 14th of March, inst, two United States gunboats landed some men at the same place, and carried off the following articles: A seine, rope, and two anchors, worth $1000; and all the cooking utensils belonging to an extensive fishery; three well filled bee hives, fifteen hens, four guinea fowls, six turkeys, six ducks, killed fifteen hogs, fired on the sheep, swam a colt to their gunboat, but failed in getting it on board, and it returned to land; broke open the dwelling house, taking everything from garret to cellar, earthen and glassware, clothing of various descriptions, three clocks, pictures, vases, two maps, the keys to all the doors, and many other articles not remembered, save a large supply of garden seeds, breaking many panes of glass in various rooms. They then broke open the servants' houses, took their clothing, and a hog each from two aged servants, who complained of the treatment, and were answered by oaths, and said their master must give them more. They also shot a bull, worth fifty dollars, and killed a large beef worth seventy-five, which they did not carry off. They then broke open my barn.

HENRY B. GOULDMAN.
Oak Grove, Westmoreland Co., Va.

Plundering.—The Federals are literally robbing the people on the West banks of the river, so far as they have been able to occupy Eastern Missouri. We have heard of numerous instances in which plantations were robbed of every article of personal property that could be of the least use to the invaders, and everything else was destroyed. This is the policy that will be pursued unless they are successfully resisted. Let our people prepare to protect their homes.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Narrow Escape.—Of the many striking incidents and hair-breadth 'scapes connected with the affair at Newbern, as with almost all combats, is one which might be called "a close shave." Captain Latham, the gallant commander of the field battery which went by his name, got shot through various portions of his clothes—once through his hat, more than once through his coat and pants, and once through his *whiskers*, which it appears were long, full and flowing. Happening to turn his head at some peculiar angle, a minnie ball went whiz! through his beard close to his chin, cutting out the centre and leaving two forks. By the way, the battery which Captain Latham commanded must of itself have swept off infinitely more men than some accounts represent.

Wilmington Journal.

The latest Yankee humbug is that of raising cotton in Southern Illinois. So taken are they with this idea that they cannot wait till next summer to try the experiment, but have raised several bales this winter.

In a late Northern paper the shipment of eight bales is announced "as the first shipment of cotton from Illinois." This trick will hugely delight the Yankee nation, and keep up their spirits for a few days, when they must again be fed on a fresh dish of lies.

The London Times showed that it thoroughly understood them when it said that they not only tried to palm off their hollow falsehoods on the world, but, if possible to make themselves believe them.—*Exchange.*

This reminds us of a remark in a burlesque by the Richmond Whig of Lincoln's first Message, where old Abe is represented as saying to Congress something like this: "Seward is the only man I ever saw that could tell you a lie which *you* knew to be a lie, and *he* knew to be a lie, but which you couldn't help believing to be true."—Observer.

The Cotton Planters.—We notice that several meetings have been held in the principal cotton region of Georgia, at which the planters resolved to raise a mere nominal crop of cotton, none exceeding a fourth of their usual land. The Milledgeville Recorder says that many large planters are acting upon the scale of T. M. Furlow, Esq., the intelligent and patriotic Senator from Sumter county, who declared his intention to plant about 1200 acres in corn, and twenty acres in cotton this year! The Recorder also states that Col. Leonidas A. Jordan, of Baldwin, who is, perhaps, the largest cotton planter in the State, (his usual crop being about two thousand bales,) will cover his several extensive plantations with grain crops, and such other articles of food as may be necessary to afford an abundant supply during the war. Dr. Jarratt also has instructed the overseer of his plantation in Sumter county not to plant any cotton whatever, but to plant 1200 acres in corn, potatoes, &c., to aid in supplying provisions for the South during the war.

Such patriotic examples deserve all praise, and we are glad to see the like spirit pervading all the cultivators of the soil throughout the Southern Confederacy. In a few weeks the Yankees will learn the *terrible tidings* that not a bale of cotton will be grown in 1862 to tempt their cupidity and to reward their *search!*—*Rich. Whig.*

No more Cotton.—The cotton planters of Lowndes County, Ala., have taken a decided stand not to plant any more cotton until the blockade is raised.

It has been ascertained that the enemy captured only 300 bales of cotton in Nashville.

Stopping the Shipment of Cotton to Tennessee.—Governor Brown, of Georgia, having been informed that certain speculators, mostly citizens of Tennessee, who are believed to be enemies of our cause, are purchasing large quantities of Cotton, for shipment to points in that State, with a view, it is supposed, of placing it within the reach of the Federal troops, has directed the Superintendent of the Western and Atlanta Railroad to suspend the shipment of Cotton over that road until further notice.—*Charleston Courier.*

Capt. John H. Morgan, the dashing hero, owned property to the amount of $300,000 at the commencement of the war. That has been confiscated, and he is now wifeless, childless and homeless.

A Good Man Gone.—The Rev. Henry N. Pharr, pastor of Philadelphia congregation, Mecklenburg co., died of paralysis, Saturday 15th inst. He received the stroke on Sunday before, while returning from church, and never spoke afterwards.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 20th inst., by Rev. H. McLean, Maj. GEO. B. CONOLY, and Miss FLORA C. CURRIE, daughter of the late Angus R. Currie.

DIED,

At Rockfish Village, suddenly, on the 20th inst., Mrs. MARY McPHAIL, wife of John McPhail, aged 40 years, leaving four little children to mourn her loss.

In Cumberland county, on the 20th ult., THOMAS McMILLAN, born in Bladen county, Dec. 20th, 1771, O. S.

He could relate many incidents of local interest connected with the war for independence, and lived to witness the disruption of that Government by its own subjects. He had long been a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church.

In Lilesville, Anson county, N. C., on the morning of the 16th inst., in her 50th year, Mrs. ELIZABETH C. LILES, consort of the late Nelson P. Liles, departed this life. The deceased was a consistent member of the Methodist Church for the last eighteen years. Since her connection with that Church her life has been exemplary of the true christian; evincing to all by her Godly walk and pious conversation, that she had been with God, and that she felt deep solicitude for the spiritual welfare of her fellow creatures. Though connected with the above Church, she was far from being a sectarian; but felt that the cause of all christians was her cause. Her house was ever the home of Christ's ambassadors. As a neighbor none knew her but to love and admire her—ever ready and willing to sympathise with and administer to the distressed and afflicted. During her sickness, which lasted near two weeks, she was much concerned about death, thinking from the first that her disease would prove fatal. And though the most intense suffering racked her system, yet she bore it with a patience which none but the christian can exhibit. In her last moments she exhorted her son, daughter and friends to meet her in Heaven, and as death was making his final struggle, she raised her feeble hands heavenward and prayed the Lord to take her from her pain. Yes, her dying moments were enough to astound the staunch atheist—

"Sustained and soothed
By unfaltering trust, she approached the grave,
Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

But she is gone—"the earthly house of this tabernacle has been dissolved"—her spirit, released from its oppressive clay, has made its happy exit from this world of wars and trials to one of unfading joy and peace, to that "building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

As relatives and friends we mourn our loss, but more especially as christians have we to mourn that a part of the "salt of the earth" has been taken away.

"Far from these narrow scenes of night,
To *her* bright glories rise,
And realms of joy and pure delight
Unknown to mortal eyes." J. B.

At the encampment of the 38th Regiment N. C. Vols., Weldon, N. C., on the 12th inst., WILLIAM J. BOLTON, of Cumberland county, aged 23 years, 2 months and 16 days. He was a member of the Carolina Boys, Co. K, 38th Regiment. He was in the discharge of his duties when he fell an early victim to death. He died from home—had not a near or dear relative to console him on the bed of affliction. He died as he had lived, a devoted and pious christian, and bowed in humble submission to the will of Heaven. He has left an affectionate parent, seven brothers and two sisters, and a numerous train of relatives and friends, to mourn his loss. But we mourn not as those who have no hope, for we confidently believe that our loss is his eternal gain. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and died in full faith of a blissful immortality beyond the grave. Com.

In Wilmington, yesterday, ANNIE, only daughter of Major Wm. L. DeRosset, aged 4 years and 7 months.

In Robeson county, March 18th, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. JANE, wife of H. H. Hodgin, Esq.

In Robeson county, March 6th, Miss CATHARINE CAMPBELL. Her end was peace.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 26.

Beef 10 to 11½; Beeswax 18 to 20; Bacon 20 to 21; Candles, tallow 28 to 30; Corn $1; Flour, Super $10 to 10 25, Family 10 25 to 10 50; Lard 19 to 20; Molasses, market bare: Nails $13 to $14; Peas 1 05 to 1 10; Pork 12½ to 14; Pea Nuts 90 to $1; Rice 3 to 3½; Salt has advanced to 4 50 per bushel; Sheetings 26 to 28; Yarn 40 to 45 per lb; Tallow 16 to 18.

MASONIC.

THE funeral of Capt. ROBERT WILLIAMS will take place on Thursday the 3d of April next at the residence of John C. Williams Esq., in Sampson County. The Fraternity are generally invited to attend.

H. A. BARNES,
Sec'y of Palmyra Lodge, No. 147.
March 21. 10-2t*pd

Steam Engine wanted.

ANY person having a Boiler or Engine, from ten to twenty horse power, may find a purchaser by addressing the subscriber, and stating the kind of Boiler, whether Locomotive, Flue or Cylinder, the length and diameter—the size of Engine Cylinder, and length of stroke—diameter of Fly-wheel, size and length of main shaft, number of revolutions per minute—whether any Heater—when and where made—where it can be seen and the lowest cash price at which it can be purchased.

H. W. DIXON,
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
Feb'y 11, 1862. 4*6tpd

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29-tf

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

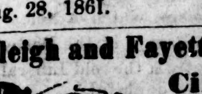
THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Stage Notice.



Circumstances require us *hereafter* to charge full fare to all passengers in our Coaches, and to revoke from this date all free tickets.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO.,
Contractors Route No. 5096.
Feb'y 8, 1862. 98 6mpd

A GEM!
The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,

By GEO LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1860 81-

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

Fayetteville Foundry.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the

Foundry and Machine Business,

under the firm of ANDERSON & CORD, respectfully solicit orders from those wanting work in their line.

Having experienced Machinists and Moulders, they are fully prepared to execute all orders.

D. ANDERSON.
J. T. CORD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1861. 64tf

Fayetteville Foundry.

WE will pay ½ cent per lb. for old Cast Iron, and 12½ cents per lb. for old Brass.

ANDERSON & CORD.
October 23, 1861. 68tf

No. 10 PLOW POINTS,

AT WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for sale at the Eagle Works. ANDERSON & CORD.
Feb'y 10, 1862. 98tf

REMOVAL.

THE POST OFFICE is removed to office formerly occupied by the Clarendon Bank.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.
Dec. 30, 1861. 86-

WRAPPING PAPER.

A LARGE QUANTITY of old newspapers in packages of 100 for sale AT THIS OFFICE.
Feb. 24, 1862

Hesper and other Poems,

BY THEOPHILUS HUNTER HILL, Esq., of Raleigh. For sale, price $1, by E. J. HALE & SONS.
Jan'y 13, 1862.

CAP AND LETTER PAPERS.

THE subscribers have just received a small supply of ruled PAPERS, which, having cost very high prices, will be sold accordingly, for cash only.

Feb'y 12, 1862. E. J. HALE & SONS.

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46*tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1862.
Neill McDonald, Jno. McDonald and Jno. McQuein and wife *vs.* Hugh McDonald, William McDonald, Mary McNeill.

Petition to Divide Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh McDonald and William McDonald, Defendants, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations in the petition set forth, or the same will be heard ex parte, and Judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday in Jan'y, A. D. 1862. [4*6w] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

$100 BOUNTY MONEY.
Recruits Wanted Immediately!

HAVING the privilege of increasing my command to 125 men by a recent act of Congress, an opportunity is now offered to those who wish to join me in defence of our country, homes and firesides.

$50 Bounty Money will be paid on enlisting, the balance when mustered in. For further particulars apply to PETER MALLETT,
Capt. Co. C, 3d Reg't N. C. Troops.
Dr. Black's Office, over Hinsdale's Drug Store.
Feb'y 25, 1862. 3-1m

BATTALION OF LIGHT HORSE

THE undersigned having been appointed to raise a Battalion of Light Horse for the War, calls upon the young men of North Carolina to come forward and volunteer for the purpose. Let those who have good horses come and bring them to aid in the defence of the country. Let those who have horses, but who cannot come themselves, give or lend them to those who can, and have none, and thus contribute material aid to those who would defend them in the enjoyment of their homes.

$146 per annum will be paid for each horse in the Battalion, in two month instalments. They will be fed and cared for at the expense of the government, and if killed in action, the value of the animal will be paid. Equipments for the men will be furnished, but each man must bring his rifle, gun, pistol and knife, or such arms as he has which will answer until a uniform weapon can be furnished by the government. Action—energy of action—is what the country needs now—and the men of the country must show by their readiness to come forward, their determination never to be conquered.

The battalion will consist of six companies of sixty men each.

$100 Bounty will be paid to each man upon being mustered in.

Volunteers will, for the present, address me at Halifax, N. C., until suitable recruiting stations can be established. P. M. EDMONDSTON,
Lt. Col. Cav. C. S. A.
Feb'y 22, 1862. 8*4t

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, } Wilm'gton.

[Jo]hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
May 28, 1860. 21-1y

THE NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 1859. 48tf

CAPT. WILKES'S REPORT
ON THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.

THE undersigned have caused to be published from the Congressional plates, an edition of the Report of Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his Associates on the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Region of North Carolina. This is the most important and scientific statement of the great wealth of that section of the State, and the Maps the most perfect and valuable, of any yet published. The Maps are worth the price of the work, which is **50 cents,** neatly bound in cloth. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 50 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Orders solicited.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE & SONS.

A CARD.
A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been atttending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business &c., &c., I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.
June 27. 26tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28, 1860. 83tf

New Books.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY;
One of Them, by Lever;
Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's;
England's Yeoman;
Tennyson's Poems;
American Almanac, 1861;
The Lady's Book of Flowers;
Language of Flowers;
Poetry of "
Lady's Guide to Perfect Gentility;
" " " Beauty;
" and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fortune;
Peter Parley's Balloon Travels;
" " Book of Travels and Adventure; &c.
March 30. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Notice to Soldiers' Friends.

I HAVE made arrangements with Capt. M. A. Bledsoe of the Quarter Master Department, to forward to any Company, or to any member of any Company from Cumberland County, any article of clothing that their friends may desire to send them. R. W. HARDIE.
Oct. 16, 1861. 66-tf

Further Supplies of
MILITARY BOOKS—FOR CASH ONLY.

Hardie's Tactics, 2 vols., $2 75; by mail $3.
Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia, $2 75, by mail $3.
Army Regulations for the Confederate States, $2 25; by mail $2 50.
Cary's Bayonet Exercise and Skirmishers' Drill, $1; by mail $1 10.
The Trooper's Manual, by J. Lucius Davis, $1 50; by mail $1 65.
New Map of Virginia, colored, 80c.; by mail 85c.
Just received. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Superior Pocket Cutlery.

RODGERS', Wostenholm's, Crookes, and Rhodes & Son's celebrated Pocket and Pen KNIVES. A good supply. E. J. HALE & SONS.
Nov'r 27, 1861.

25 Volunteers Wanted.

THE undersigned wish to enlist for their Company of Infantry 25 more good, reliable men, to each of whom the usual bounty ($100) will be paid, of which $25 in cash will be paid immediately on swearing in.

The usual pay, allowances, &c., and excellent arms, will be furnished.

Apply immediately to either of the undersigned, or, in their absence, to Col. John H. Cook, or 1st Sergeant William W. McKenzie.

C. B. COOK.
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
B. F. PEARCE.
E. J. HALE, Jr.
March 24.

ATTENTION!

ALL persons enlisted in my company are hereby notified to appear at FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., on Monday the 7th day of April, to go in camp at Raleigh. Bring blankets and one suit of clothes extra.

By order of the Governor.

J. R. McDONALD,
Captain N. C. State Troops.
March 21. 10-tf

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

MR. JAMES SOUTHGATE, of the University of Va., (but for several years past President of the Norfolk Military and Classical Institute,) has taken charge of this elegant COLLEGE, with the hope of establishing a School, in every respect, highly acceptable to the people of the South.

Mr. SOUTHGATE will be assisted by his LADY, a Teacher of varied accomplishments and vast experience, who for fifteen years has been connected with some of the largest and best Seminaries in Virginia. The Schools of ANCIENT and MODERN LANGUAGES, MUSIC and PAINTING, will have gentlemen Professors presiding over them. We shall offer the best educational advantages to a people whom we know can appreciate them, and all we ask, is, *give us a trial,* and after this is fairly done, those who are not satisfied can remove their children or wards, free of charge.

The Boarding Department shall have all the comforts and attractions of a well ordered home, and the Boarders as tenderly and affectionately watched over and cared for, as even the most anxious parent could desire. Every attention being given to the health, manners and literary advancement of each Pupil. Diplomas will be given to those who can pass rigid examinations on five Schools. Gold and Silver Medals will be awarded for perfect deportment. Young ladies wishing to educate themselves for teachers will find unusual inducements here, as the terms for them shall be made suitable to circumstances.

The School is not sectarian, though the purest morality is taught and required of every member of the Institution. The building is large, new and magnificent, well adapted to School purposes. The location is unsurpassed, being one of the loveliest, healthiest and most refined sections of the South, 30 miles North of Raleigh, and 10 miles from Franklinton Depot, where hacks are always in readiness, to convey passengers to and from the village. The entire expenses for ten months will be from $150 to $250. For further particulars, apply to Gen. J. B. Littlejohn, Wm. P. Williams, Daniel S. Hill, Richard F. Yarborough, or to

JAMES SOUTHGATE, Louisburg, N. C.
March 18, 1862. 10 10w

FURTHER SUPPLIES.

ROBERTS'S Hand Book of Artillery.
MAHAN'S Field Fortifications.
The Trooper's Manual, by Col. Lucius Davis.
CAUSE AND CONTRAST.
The Battle Call—a lyric by E. V. W.
Letters of Mozis Addums to Billy Ivvins.
Just received.
E. J. HALE & SONS.
Fayetteville, March 21, 1862.

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of North Carolina.
March 18. 9tf

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of Cape Fear.
March 18. 9tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. As two of the firm are in the Army, it is hoped that all those indebted to the concern will come forward and settle their accounts at once. J. A. Worth will be found at the old stand, and will use the name of the firm only in liquidation.

JOS. A. WORTH,
G. W. WIGHTMAN,
JNO. H. ROBINSON.
March 19. 9 3m

FOR HIRE.

2 SMALL BOYS, for their board and clothing. A home in the country preferred. Apply to

E. J. LILLY.
March 24. 10 2t

Notice to Tanners.

500 HEAVY HIDES, for sale by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 17, 1862. 8tf

CARD!

A FEW LADIES can be accommodated with board at the Seminary.

T. C. HOOPER.
Sept. 12. 1861. 56-

CAUSE AND CONTRAST:

AN ESSAY, on the American Crisis, by T W. McMahon. A further Supply just rec'd.
Feb. 12. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Methodist Hymns and Disciplines,

a new supply, assorted sizes and qualities.
March 16. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Vol. 8th Bancroft's United States.

July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1862.
Neill McDonald, John McDonald, and John McQuein and wife *vs.* Hugh McDonald, William McDonald, and Mary McNeill.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh McDonald and William McDonald, Defendants, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations in the petition set forth, or the same will be heard ex parte and Judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday in Jan'y, A. D. 1862. [4*6w] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned, that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway and lie out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or the lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master, and answer the chargese aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 22d day of January 1862.

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P. [Seal]
E. B. OWEN, J. P. [Seal.]

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given for said negroes, SOL and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them dead or alive, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get them again. Sol is about 50 years old, weighs about 210 lbs., about 5 feet 10 inches high, quick spoken, smooth black skin and a little gray. Ned is about 27 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken, black skin and is a carpenter by trade.

G. W. AUTREY.
Jan'y 22, 1862. 94*tf